MYSORE PROVINCE,

FEBRUARY, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL, M. C. S.,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1876.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Muzrayi work.* Passing orders on a reference from the Nagar Commissioner applying for the services of a Clerk for its performance.	No. 8256—18, dated 2nd Feb. 1876.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Tobacco seed for the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew.* Forwarding with instructions, Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1—14, to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Superintendent, Lal-Bagh.	No. 8247—227, dated 2nd Feb. 1876.	...	...	2
5 to 6	*Country spirit.* Forwarding to Divisional and District Officers, Government of India, Financial Department, No. 370, calling attention to the practice adopted by distillers of mixing sugar with spirit in order to increase its specific gravity.	No. 8427—19, dated 8th Feb. 1876.	...	...	3
7 to 8	*Deposit up to 31st March 1875 in each District, on account of sale of land as building sites.* Directing the publication of a Notification on the subject.	No. 8515—20, dated 9th Feb. 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1875, "Financial," Index Nos.	3
9 to 10	*Condition of the Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar, and Nanjangud Taluks.* Passing orders on a report submitted on the subject by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.	No. 8526—81, dated 9th Feb. 1876.	...	...	4 to 8
11 to 12	*District Irrigation Fund.* Passing orders on correspondence shewing the sums proposed to be set aside annually in the Sagar, Shimoga, and (abolished) Anantapur Taluks.	No. 8603—233, dated 11th Feb. 1876.	...	...	9 to 14
13 to 14	*Lands taken up subsequent to the final settlement of the jamabandi by the District Officer.* Intimating to Nundydroog Commissioner, that pending the revision of the existing forms of village accounts, such should be shewn in a column to be opened in Survey Form No. 9, and in Form 11.	No. 8710—128, dated 14th Feb. 1876.	...	...	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
15 to 16	*Neglected Coffee Estates in the Belur Taluk.* Authorizing their resumption.	No. 8707—82, dated 14th Feb. 1876.	...	...	15 to 16
17 to 18	*Extension of Khists in certain Taluks of the Hassan District.* Passing orders on a reference from Ashtagram Commissioner on the subject.	No. 8873—85, dated 18th Feb. 1876.	...	...	16
19 to 20	*Boundary dispute between Mysore and Malabar.* Forwarding correspondence on the subject to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for early submission of the report already called for, and directing that a copy of the Proceedings be forwarded to the Madras Government.	No. 8925—86, dated 19th Feb. 1876.	...	...	17 to 20
21	Letter to Madras Government accordingly.	...	...	..	
22 to 23	*Mysore Topographical Survey.* Forwarding to Officers denoted correspondence bearing on the subject of the scale to be adopted.	No. 9127—1933, dated 25th Feb. 1876.	...	...	21 to 26
24 to 25	*Inam grants.* Passing orders on a reference from the Inam Commissioner relative to the treatment of inams involving inam grants made to District hereditary officers.	No. 9125—238, dated 25th Feb. 1876.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for July 1875, Part I. Dept. of Rev. Agri. & Commerce, Index Nos.	27 to 28

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 571—Finl. No. 129, dated Shimoga, 5th January 1876.

I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that the want of a separate, hand for the performance of the Muzrayi work of this Office has been felt much. Since the formation of the Division in 1862, this branch of the work has been conducted by the Revenue Department, but the reduction of its strength in 1868—69 as per margin, and the increase of Muzrayi accounts, bills, &c., have of late rendered the work of the existing staff of Revenue Accountants very heavy.

Designation.	No. of hands up to 1867—68.	No. of hands from 1868—69.	Decrease.
Accountants including Head Accountant ...	6	5	1
Gumashtas ...	4	1	3
Total.....	10	6	4

2. The Muzrayi work in this Office consists of (1) scrutinizing talukwar jamakharch accounts of each temple and chatram submitted monthly by Deputy Commissioners; (2) checking bills, notifications of sanctioned works within 200 Rs. and estimates for works above that sum; and (3) disposing of English and vernacular correspondence.

The following shews the amount of work done in this Office, exclusive of English correspondence during the years 1873—74 and 1874—75.

Particulars.	No. for 1873—74.	No. for 1874—75.
1. Rubkaris from Districts	92	79
2. Do to do	42	97
3. Monthly Returns	348	348
4. Annual Returns...	29	116
5. Bills	56	31
6. Notifications of sanction	20	14
Total.....	587	685

3. Each of the three District Offices in the Division has been allowed a separate establishment for the despatch of Muzrayi work as detailed in the margin. I understand that in the Ashtagram Division an Accountant at 30 Rs. a month is entertained in the Commissioner's Office, irrespective of the establishment maintained in the District Offices.

	Pay.
Shimoga District.	
1 Gumashta	Rs. 30
Chitaldroog District.	
1 Gumashta ...	Rs. 20
1 Daftaribund ...	„ 5
	„ 25
Kadur District.—An allowance of do	10
Total Rs.	65

4. Under these circumstances I beg you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the payment from the surplus funds of an allowance of Rs. 10 a month, so as to remunerate the official deputed for this work or to obtain the services of a separate Gumashta.

5. The enclosed statement shows the amount of surplus funds available to meet the charge.

Statement of Muzrayi Surplus Funds available.

No.	District.	Cash in Treasury on 31st March 1875.								
		Credited to the head "Surp Funds."			Credited to the head "Muzrayi Officer's management."			Total.		
1	Shimoga	1,432	8	9	6,259	8	6	7,692	1	3
2	Kadur	3,191	13	6	11,472	13	7	14,664	11	1
3	Chitaldroog	65	13	4	500	14	2	566	11	6
	Total.....	4,690	3	7	18,233	4	3	22,923	7	10

No. 8256—Rev. 18, dated Bangalore, 2nd February 1876.

Order thereon.—Before passing definite orders on the proposals submitted in the above letter, the Offg. Chief Commissioner would wish to obtain the views of the Divisional and District Officers on the desirability or otherwise of revising generally the Muzrayi establishments of their Offices, and introducing a more uniform system of management than at present exists.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1876.

2. The Muzrayi work performed in the Divisional Office is described in para 2 of the above letter, but Mr. Dalyell considers that it might preferably be transferred to the District Office and the Daftar Department of this Office, the Commissioner retaining of course his power of general control over this branch, and being the channel of communication with the Chief Commissioner. If this measure is carried out there will be no necessity for any separate establishment in the Division Office, while proper arrangements will have to be made for the due performance of the work which will devolve on the District Offices, for which purpose a Gumashta or Clerk may be entertained under the orders of the Muzrayi Officer in those Districts where none have been hitherto employed, or a small allowance might be assigned to any Treasury Gumashta, who may be entrusted with the work.

3. The following provision for the District Muzrayi establishments would probably be found sufficient:—

Clerk or Accountant for—				Clerk or Accountant for—			
„ Bangalore District,	Rs.	15	per mensem.	„ Hassan District,	Rs.	25	per mensem.
„ Kolar	„	„ 15	„	„ Kadur	„	„ 10	„
„ Túmkúr	„	„ 15	„	„ Chitaldroog	„	„ 5	„
„ Mysore	„	„ 25	„				

This will involve reductions in the existing establishments in the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts.

4. A nominal list of the Muzrayi Offices in the Districts and Divisions where they exist, should be submitted, and where the official fills another office, the salary of that office should be stated.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce,
To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1—14, (Agriculture and Horticulture,)
dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1876.

I am directed to forward the accompanying extract (paragraph 2) from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 58 (Revenue), dated 18th November 1875, and to request that, in compliance with the request therein made, you will be good enough to forward by post direct to Dr. J. D. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, small packets each containing an ounce of good seed of the different indigenous varieties of tobacco grown in Mysore.

2. Each packet should be carefully made up in paper and wax-cloth in order to keep out damp and to prevent the mixture of different varieties of seeds. Each variety should be distinctly labelled with its name and the name of the place of growth.

3. I am to request that this Department may be advised in due course of the despatch of the seeds.

Extract (para 2) *from a letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No.* 58 (*Revenue*), *dated India Office, London, the* 18*th November* 1875.

Para. 2.—I am informed that the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew would be glad to be supplied with small quantities of Indian tobacco seed obtained at different parts of the country. I request that you will give the necessary instructions for small packets, not exceeding one ounce, of each variety being sent direct to Dr. Hooker by post from six or eight localities selected, so as to represent the principal agricultural climates, or regions of British India, and including the places the tobacco of which is most esteemed.

No. 8247—Rev. 227, dated Bangalore, 2nd February 1876.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and to the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh with a view to their collecting, for transmission to Dr. Hooker, specimens of the different varieties of indigenous tobacco grown in the Province. The packets should be carefully packed, labelled in the manner indicated and forwarded at an early date to the Chief Commissioner's Office.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Superintendent, Lal-Bagh.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1876.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Circular No. 370, (Separate Revenue—Abkari), dated Fort William, the 21st January 1876.

I am directed to forward the extract noted in the margin from a report by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and to request that the attention of all officers of excise using the hydrometer for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of country spirit, may be called to the practice of mixing sugar with spirit, after distillation, in order to increase its specific gravity and thereby unfairly reduce the amount of duty paid on it.

"It has recently been ascertained that some of the licensed distillers at Uran have been in the habit of mixing sugar with spirit after distillation, and previous to its being tested for duty, with the object of artificially increasing the density of the spirit, and thus causing the hydrometers to indicate a strength lower than the actual strength of the spirit."

No. 8427—Rev. 19, dated Bangalore, 8th February 1876.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 8515—Rev. 20, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1876.

Ordered that the following Notification be published in the *Mysore Gazette* and be communicated to District Officers.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Notification.

In supersession of the statement printed with the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2438—Finl. 116, dated 21st June 1875, the following revised statement, shewing the sums which have been retained in deposit up to 31st March 1875, in each District, on account of sale of land as building sites, and now standing at credit of that account, is published for general information :—

No.	District.	Amount.
1	Bangalore...	3,104 13 6
2	Kolar	1,886 3 0
3	Túmkúr	1,268 9 7
4	Mysore	1,088 0 0
5	Hassan	1,016 1 6
6	Shimoga	802 8 0
7	Kadur	1,983 12 0
8	Chitaldroog	165 4 0
		11,315 3 7

"By Order,"
T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1876.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 827—Rev. 113, dated 31st January 1876.

In continuation of my letter No. 788—160 of 11th instant, I have the honor to submit some observations on the condition of the Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar and Nanjangúd Taluks, through which I have made a short tour for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the people and their prospects until next harvest.

Gundlupet contains 6 hoblis, with 332 villages, a population of 51,004 and a revenue of 74,000 Rupees distributed as follows :—

	Villages.	Population.	Revenue Rs.
1. Kasba	39	12,894	13,518
2. Raghavapur	53	9,894	15,656
3. Hanglam	94	7,894	9,283
4. Kelsur	34	7,582	9,336
5. Kutnur	61	6,796	8,286
6. Terkanambi	41	5,944	7,799
	332	51,004	63,852
			10,118 other items.
			Rs. 74,000

The Kasba and Raghavapur are comparatively thickly populated and almost all the cultivable land is taken up. The other hoblis contain a good deal of jungle and waste, which remains unoccupied chiefly for want of population, but there has been a gradual increase of cultivation for many years, amounting since 1835—36 to Rs. 16,600 in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, Kelsur and Terkanambi being omitted as subsequently added to Gundlupet.

A peculiarity of the taluk is that a tolerably well-defined line marking a difference of rain-fall divides it into two portions separated approximately by the Gundal stream, from its source to Gundlupet and thence from the main road to Nanjangúd. The tract on the left of this consisting of the high ground towards Bandipur and Gopalswami Hill, and extending thence through Maddur nearly to Nanjangúd is chiefly under the influence of the south-west monsoon, while the later rains fall heavier to the east of the line.

From this it happens that the early or Kar crop consisting principally of ragi is the staple of the western division, the later crops being of minor importance ; while in the other division, a Kar crop of cholam is followed by a later or Hain crop of ragi. In both castor-oil is very largely grown, and in some parts of the eastern division gram, channa, sessamum, wheat, coriander and other produce give a valuable return in good seasons.

The western division contains part of the Hanglam, Kutnur and Raghavapur hoblis.

The majority of the holdings are below 5 Rupees, which does not admit of any large accumulation of surplus grain by the growers, but in each village there are two or three substantial ryots, often the Patel or Shanbhog, who make advances to the poorer cultivators and are repaid in grain which is bought up and exported to Wynaad by the Sultan's Battery road. The quantity as estimated for me at Gopalswami may be about 2,000 local kandis of 80 seers in an ordinary year.

The Hanglam hobli has special advantages from a good rain-fall at both seasons, excellent soil and ready markets. The cultivation is Kar cholam, grown almost exclusively for consumption, with castor-oil, Hain ragi and a variety of other products for sale at Gudalur, the Nilgiris and Mysore, and the hobli has consequently made great progress in revenue and wealth.

The number of pattedars paying kandayam exceeding 20 Rupees is on the increase and there are over 100 ryots who are known to have stored grain for several years, many of them receiving advances up to Rs. 500 from the coffee-planters' agents to supply grain after harvest. The quantity of ragi exported is said to be great as that from much larger area in the western division.

Most of the land in the south and south-west of Gundlupet Taluk is held on very light assessments, as no scrutiny into the correctness of the measurements has ever been made.

In the kasba of Gundlupet, most of the cultivable land is taken up, and there is a fair proportion of well-to-do ryots especially in the villages south of the town.

Some of the coffee-planters on the Nilgiris and in the Wynaad have agents permanently located at Gundlupet to buy up ragi, of which there is generally a surplus, and the great traffic on the road affords a good market for straw and other articles.

In Kelsur and Terkanambi the ryots are in tolerable circumstances, but Raghavapur is a poor hobli, the soil and climate being inferior and the excess in the holdings less, and many of the ryots seek employment as coolies on the roads, others go to the coffee plantations or carry firewood for sale to Mysore.

Before adverting to the crop of 1875—76 a few words of explanation with regard to the seasons are necessary. For agricultural purposes the rains are not divided according to the monsoons, but date from the commencement of sowing the principal grain crops and are Mungar and Hingar. The former lasting from March to the end of June, and the latter from July to December and affecting the Kar and Ha'n crops respectively.

Showers fall so unequally that the rain register at the taluk head-quarters is of comparatively little use without further information from the hoblis, and at Gundlupet it has till the last two years been so incorrectly kept, as to be valueless.

The rainfall of 1875—76 was registered as follows :—

	In.	C.		
April	1	90		Mungar.
May	4	10		
June		50		
			6 50	
July	1	10		Hingar.
August		20		
September	1	40		
October	8	80		
November	3	10		
			14 60	
			21 10	

Taking all products into consideration, the crops of the year, though very deficient in places especially towards Raghavapur, are said to be on an average about half a full crop. The cholam failed extensively, the ragi was very scanty especially that grown as Kar, and the heavy fall of rain in October damaged the Hain crop considerably. But from personal enquiries from many of the Shanbhogs and Patels, and from information furnished from the taluk, there seems to be no reason to apprehend any scarcity of food.

It is supposed that the stock of grain remaining from former years varies from 1 to 3 months' consumption in the different hoblis, and that the crop of the year is sufficient to support the whole population till the next Kar crop is reaped.

Exports of cholam and ragi are now very small as the ryots with small stocks will sell none, and those who have more are in no hurry to dispose of their grain with a prospect of prices rising and grain being required in their own neighbourhood.

I made many enquiries regarding the necessity for extending the number of khists, but did not find any generally expressed wish for this. There are few taluks in which the bulk of the Government revenue is paid from the sale of grain, for ryots invariably grow this for their subsistence and will not sell unless they are satisfied that they have enough to support them till the next year, the kandayam being paid by the sale of the minor crops which are exported elsewhere. The grain required for the supply of the principal markets such as the large towns of Bangalore, Mysore, &c., and the Nilgiris, Wynaad, Coorg, is collected in driblets over a large extent of country.

In Gundlupet, there is almost no sale of cholam, and the value of the ragi exported is insignificant when compared with that of other products. Last year I obtained an account from the Amildar in which the quantity and value of the exports were estimated and which shewed that the value of the castor-oil seed exported was at least Rs. 30,000 against about 10,000 Rs. worth of grain, and the total estimate for all other articles such as oil seeds, pulse, wheat, &c., was between 70 and 80,000 Rs.

Making allowance for errors, it is certain that in the taluk the kandayam is realized chiefly from this source and in most of the instances in which I questioned ryots in their villages, I found that the khist for December had been paid by the sale of castor-oil seed, of which there was an average half crop.

The khist amounted to Rs. 7,125, but in addition Rs. 5,120 were voluntarily paid up and the khist for January which was Rs. 14,250 was collected with a small surplus of Rs. 70, no notices being necessary except in the case of some absentees.

Several causes combine to make the collection of the December and January khists an easy matter. Some of the richer ryots prefer to pay up all the demand at once. Many of the poorer men have during the preceding 9 months earned and saved money in various ways, and their minor produce can be disposed of, but the ryots whom I have asked all say that their real difficulty is to meet the khists for February and March, especially the latter. There has not been time for them to earn much money in the interval, and if the crop of oil seeds, &c., is a short one, they are driven to sell part of their grain, or agricultural stock, or to borrow the money.

In bad seasons it therefore appears clear that extending the khists beyond March would give sensible relief to the poorer class of ryots, but from all I heard in Gundlupet it is not required this year.

These explanations make it unnecessary to enter into many details regarding the taluks of Chamrajnagar and Nanjangúd.

In Chamrajnagar, the Hain crop of ragi is chiefly depended on, though there is also Kar cultivation of cholam and gid ragi. Black soil prevails extensively towards Yelandur and the Narsipur boundary, and whenever met with, cotton is grown together with a little mulberry.

There are good markets at Santemarhalli and Terkanambi where all the ordinary transactions of the taluk are conducted. Most of the land is taken up, but in very small allotments, 7,656 holdings out of 14,299 being under 5 Rs. There is only a small surplus of grain for export, which is mostly taken to Terkanambi, where it is bought up for Gudalur or the Nilgiris and the kandayam is mainly paid by the sale of miscellaneous articles, such as cotton, oil seeds, gram, &c.

According to the taluk register the rain-fall was only 10 inches 80 cents distributed as below :—

	In.	C		
April	0	40		Mungar rains.
May	0	80		
June	1	80		
			3 0	
July	0	50		Hingar rains.
August	0	30		
September	2	10		
October	4	70		
November	0	20		
December	0	0		
			7 80	
			10 80	

The general character of the season was the same as in Gundlupet, insufficient early rains and too heavy a fall at one time in October, but the rain was so capriciously distributed as to vary even in different fields of the same villages occasioning much greater deficiency of crops in some places than others. The average out-turn is reckoned at half a crop except in the localities mentioned below.

	Villages.	Population.
Kasba Hobli	7	1,484
Alur Do	1	428
Honganur Do	4	805
Santemarhalli	4	2,344
Hardanhalli	2	390
Total....	19	5,451

In these, the crop was not more than ¼th and it is said that there is scarcely any surplus of former years. In the two principal ragi-growing hoblis, Ooyamballi and Kotalwaddi, lying between Chamrajnagar and Terkanambi, there is known to be a good stock in hand supposed to be sufficient for the

consumption of the hoblis for at least 3 months in addition to the crop of the year, which is calculated to be equal to 6 months' consumption. When I was at Santemarhalli the ryots admitted to there being in the hobli 2,000 kandis of old stock which would last for 2 months independent of this year's crop, and in all the other hoblis, I was told, that the reserve of former years was not under one month's supply.

Sales of grain from the taluk are much diminished, and on visiting the important weekly market of Santemarhalli I was informed that only half of the usual number of grain carts were now brought to market.

The Government demand for December was Rs. 16,925 and nearly double, *viz*, Rs. 32,399, was voluntarily paid up during December. Up to the 22nd $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the khist for January had been paid and the rest was expected to be paid immediately.

The Amildar considered that both these khists were paid from previous savings from the sale of castor-oil seed and other such things, but that very little grain had been sold except from the hoblis adjoining Terakanambi.

The khist of February was expected to be paid from the sale of channa and other pulse, chillies, &c., and partly from cotton in the lands of the ryots in the cotton-growing villages. In other cases by sale of cattle at Santemarhalli, by cooly hire and by loans, and the March khist would be met with difficulty by many of the small holders.

The ryots of the taluk give the same statements as mentioned above regarding the March khist, representing that the postponement of the khists for two months enables them to obtain money loans on easy terms on the security of the Kar crop, which ought to be sown in April and above the ground in May, and this they could not do in March.

Two of the hoblis of Nanjangúd, Hura and part of Kalale are a continuation of the country referred to as the western division of Gundlupet, and contain a population of over 26,000 and revenue of 25,109 Rs. The remaining hoblis generally resemble those of Chamrajnagar to which they adjoin, except the remaining portion of Kalale the soil of which is peculiarly adapted for growing gingelly seed and chillies which are exported to Mysore.

Nanjangúd Hobli.	
1. Kasba.	4. Hedatale.
2. Kalale.	5. Badanguppa.
3. Hura.	6. Hadinaru.

The census gives a population of 64,535 and there are 10,908 pattadars, but the proportion of small holdings is still greater than in Chamrajnagar, as 7,175 are registered as paying less than Rs 5 per annum.

The rain-fall is given as follows :—

	In.	C.			
April	0	30			Mungar rains.
May	3	13			
June	0	71			
			4	14	
July	0	48			Hingar rains.
August	0	35			
September	2	$15\frac{1}{2}$			
October	5	28			
November	0	50			
December	0	47			
			9	$23\frac{1}{2}$	
			13	$37\frac{1}{2}$	

It seems to me scarcely credible that in the Taluks of Chamrajnagar and Nanjangúd the rain-fall should have been so much less than in Mysore, where it was smaller than for many years, but the fact that the early rain was very deficient and the later rain unseasonable is undoubted.

	In.	C.
Mysore ...	20	$22\frac{1}{4}$
Chamrajnagar ...	10	80
Nanjangúd ..	13	$37\frac{1}{2}$

The reports from the hoblis give crops varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a full crop both Kar and Hain crops being included in the reckoning hoblis.

Hoblis.			Population.	Revenue.	Villages.	Crop.
1. Kasba	..	..	..	..	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
2. Kalale	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
3. Hura	...	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Hedatale	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$
5. Badanguppa	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
6. Hadinaru	..	...	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$

Scarcely any surplus grain remains in hand, and it is feared that many of the poor ryots will be in want before the next crop comes in. It appears that to supply the deficiency they rely on obtaining grain from Heggaddevankote, where there are said to be large stores in the hands of many of the ryots, and from Kankanhalli also, a large ragi-growing taluk which supplied Nanjangúd in 1866—67.

Rupees 9,281 in excess of the December khist, and Rs. 1,231 in excess of that for January was paid up, and no difficulty is expected with regard to the demand for February. But it must be added that though the aggregate amount collected exceeds the demand there are several defaulters, and it was necessary to issue about 240 notices.

The same general principles appear to regulate the payment of kandayam by ryots in all the three taluks and two points only require to be alluded to—the omission of any notice of wet cultivation, which however is not extensive enough to affect the question, and the subject of ryots earning money on the coffee plantations, from which it might be supposed that a good deal of money would be brought back and be available for payment of the revenue.

But although much money is so earned, comparatively few pattadars are among the number, the classes who leave the taluk being chiefly day laborers of the Holiyar, Madigar, Vakkligar and other castes who are not land-holders and the Jitgars or hinds of the pattadars.

In every place where I made enquiries the same account was given of the effect of the Wynaad and Nilgiri coffee plantations on this part of the country.

By the opening of these new markets better prices are obtained for grain, &c., by those who can export, and the position of the day laborer and Jitgar class has been much improved. The latter stood practically in the position of slaves to the land-holders under the system by which they received a heavy loan for marriage or other expenses which they could never pay off, and remained in the service of their mas'ars on a daily pittance of grain. But many of these men who left their masters have now returned with sufficient money to pay off their debts and start as cultivators of land themselves.

This is what is looked to, and as soon as a laborer or Jitgar can save enough to take land, he does so, and gains a step by transformation into a cultivating ryot, the money earned on the estates being for the most part expended in so doing.

In conclusion, I have only to state that, although no extension of the khists seems to be needed in Gundlupet or Chamrajnagar, there appears to me to be good reason for considering that this would afford great relief to the poorer ryots in Nanjangúd and that the Deputy Commissioner should be authorized to do so in the case of the khist for March.

No. 8526—Rev. 81, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1876.

Order.—The Commissioner's very lucid report contains much valuable information as to the condition of the people in the three taluks to which his enquiries were directed. Colonel Hay's conclusions are that the stock of grain in those taluks will suffice to supply the wants of the people till May or June next, and that no serious difficulty will be felt in collecting the land revenue, excepting perhaps in the Nanjangúd Taluk, in which the postponement of the last khist for March is recommended. The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions this proposal, but observes that in respect of small ryots it will be requisite that the payment of the February and March khists should not be enforced by coercive measures, and that to provide for the poorest classes, relief works might, if the Commissioner thinks it advisable, be organized to the extent of available funds.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th February 1876.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1820, dated 6th December 1875.

The appended correspondence is forwarded for the information of the Chief Commissioner. It shews the sums to be annually credited to the Irrigation cess in the Ságar, Shimoga, and (abolished) Anantapur Taluks, the latter having been distributed between the Nagar, Ságar, Shikarpur and Honnali Taluks. The amount to be credited to the Irrigation cess has been settled between the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the District, Shimoga, as directed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 5481—347, dated 28th October 1874. The letter of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1029 of the 2nd instant, contains the final result of the discussion between the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Shimoga District.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 936, dated Dharwar, 27th November 1874.

You will perceive from the printed copy of the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 5481—R. 347 of the 28th ultimo, herewith attached, that the duty devolves upon you and myself conjointly of fixing the amount of the allotment to the District Irrigation Fund for the Malnad Taluks of your District. The taluks to be immediately dealt with are Ságar, Anantapur and Shimoga. I will take up Ságar first.

2. A printed copy of my report submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Ságar Taluk is herewith forwarded. You will perceive that the Survey assessment of the occupied rice and garden lands is as follows :—

Description.	Area.	Assessment.	Irrigation Cess at one Anna on the Rupee.
1	2	3	4
Rice	33,430	98,400	6,150
Garden	3,772	69,272	4,329
Total.....	37,202	1,67,672	10,479

3. It is not intended that the amount we fix should exceed a sum adequate to meet all possible charges on it connected with the Irrigation works of the taluk. The sum of Rupees 10,479 as shewn above is the full amount which could be added to the assessment of the taluk to be credited to the Irrigation Fund. It is far larger sum, keeping in view the spirit of the Chief Commissioner's order above quoted, than can possibly be needed to meet charges connected with Irrigation works in the Ságar Taluk. I propose therefore that we fix a sum of, in round numbers, Rupees 2,500, as the amount to be added to the Survey assessment and to be payable to the credit of the Irrigation Fund annually.

4. Even a small sum like Rupees 2,500 seems large to allot for the above purpose considering the fact that there are no Irrigation works in the taluk upon which Government has ever to my knowledge expended any money or for the repair of which the people have ever asked for assistance from Government in any shape. It is not that there are no Irrigation works in Ságar, for they are numerous enough and comprise numerous tanks, some of them of considerable importance, in the open country north of the Ikkeri Range, and a large number of channels led from hill streams in the pure Malnad portion of the taluk. It is unreasonable to suppose that these works do not occasionally require repair. They are undoubtedly repaired and that at considerable cost, but the assistance of Government has not been solicited. With the knowledge however that an Irrigation Fund exists, the people are sure to expect or at any rate ask for occasional assistance. When I was in the Saralhole Magni, the year before last, the people on several occasions asked me whether Government would not assist them in repairing the channels from the hill streams. A sum like Rupees 2,500 will be but little felt in a large taluk like Ságar, and there is no reason whatever why fitting objects for its expenditure should not be found. Whatever sum we may decide upon setting aside in the manner ordered by the Chief Commissioner will be merged in the assessment already sanctioned, and as it is of importance that the operation of so merging the amount in question should be carried out with as little delay as possible, I shall feel obliged by a reply at your earliest convenience.

5. I will address you upon the subject of the amount to be allotted in the Shimoga and Anantapur Taluks, in continuation of this letter.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th February 1876.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 937, dated Dharwar, 27th November 1874.

In continuation of my letter No. 936 of 27th instant, I have the honor to forward copy of printed correspondence on the revision of the assessment in the Anantapur Taluk. The following figures shew the area and assessment of the wet lands of the taluk, as also the amount which one anna on each rupee of wet assessment would give towards the Irrigation Fund:—

	Area.	Assessment.	Irrigation Cess at one Anna on each Rupee of Wet Assessment.
Garden	969·26	16,264	1,016
Rice	20,327·14	56,253	3,516
	21,297·0	72,517	4,532

2. My remarks on the Taluk of Ságar apply equally, although in a less degree to Anantapur. I think that if we decide upon taking about ⅓ of what the Irrigation cess would amount to in an ordinary Maidan Taluk, we shall take as much as is ever likely to be required for expenditure on Irrigation works annually. In round numbers I propose to fix Rs. 1,500 as the sum annually payable to the credit of the Irrigation Fund.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 1731, dated 4th December 1874.

Your letters Nos. 936 and 937 of the 27th November 1874, regarding the allotment to the District Irrigation Fund in Ságar and Anantapur Taluks.

After a careful perusal of the correspondence on the subject, has the honor to state that he concurs in thinking that the amount mentioned will meet the requirements of these taluks.

From the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District, No. 1007, dated Dharwar, 19th December 1874.

In continuation of my letter No. 937 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to propose that, for the reasons given below, a sum of Rs. 2,500 should be set apart out of the assessment of the wet lands of the Shimoga Taluk, to be annually credited to the Irrigation Fund.

2. The Survey assessment of the occupied garden and rice lands estimated in my letter No. 266 of the 9th April 1874, is as follows :—

Area.		Assessment.	Irrigation Cess at 1 Anna on each Rupee of Assessment.
Garden	1,067	8,744	546
Rice	17,993	50,001	3,125
Total .	19,060	58,745	3,671

3. Thus by imposing the full anna on the rupee of wet assessment throughout the taluk, a sum of Rs. 3,671 would be the result. But in consideration of the semi-Malnad character of the taluk, and consequently the absence of fitting objects for the expenditure of the proceeds of the Irrigation cess I would advocate a somewhat smaller amount being taken. Rs. 2,500 will in my opinion meet all possible charges in connection with the Irrigation works of the taluk. I shall feel obliged by an early reply so as to admit of my merging the amount in question to the general assessment in the manner laid down in para 5 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5481—R. 347 of the 28th October 1874, a printed copy of which was forwarded to you with letter No. 936 of 27th ultimo.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1847, dated Camp Nagar, 26th December 1874.

Your No. 1007 of the 19th December 1874, proposing to set apart Rs. 2,500 out of the assessment of the wet lands of the Shimoga Taluk, to be annually credited to the Irrigation Fund.

Has the honor to state that the circumstances of the Shimoga Taluk are quite different from those of Anantapur and Ságar, as in the former the requirements of the Irrigation projects are greater owing to the great number of small tanks, without sluices, and the state of their bunds &c ; therefore the undersigned proposes 3,000 Rs. instead of 2,500, as most suitable for this purpose.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th February 1876.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 881, dated Dharwar, 18th October 1875.

With reference to para 5 of letter, General No. 5481—Rev. 347, dated 28th October last, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to your address, I have the honor to inform you that in the case of the Malnad Taluks of Ságar, Ananatpur and Shimoga, settled last year, I have fixed in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of the District the amount in each case as noted in the margin to be annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund. * Correspondence on the subject is herewith forwarded.

	Rs.
Ságar	2,500
Anantapur	1,500
Shimoga	3,000

*Survey Superintendent's No. 936 of 27th November 1874.
Do No. 937 of do
Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 1731 of 7th December 1874.
Survey Superintendent's No. 1007 of 19th idem.
Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 1847 of 26th idem.

2. In the case of the Shimoga Taluk, there was a difference of Rs. 500 in the Deputy Commissioner's estimate and my original proposals, but I have accepted his estimate and fixed the amount at Rs. 3,000. In the case of the Anantapur Taluk, now absorbed in the surrounding taluks, a proportionate sum will have to be apportioned to each of the taluks concerned, *viz.*, Nagar, Ságar, Shikarpur and Honnali.

3. As regards the Maidan portion of the taluks of Bangalore and Magadi settled last year, the amount estimated in my Settlement Reports will be set aside annually towards the Irrigation Fund.

Memorandum by the Survey Commissioner, No. 1596, dated 26th October 1875.

The above returned to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in order that, in communication with the Deputy Commissioner, he may fix the proportionate sum to be apportioned on account of the abolished Anantapur Taluk, to the Nagar, Ságar, Shikarpur and Honnali Taluks; as it is necessary that proposals of this kind should go up complete.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 938, dated 3rd November 1875.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying correspondence on the subject of the amount to be set aside annually in the Ságar and Anantapur Taluks, towards the District Irrigation Fund. It is with reference to the latter taluk, now absorbed in the Taluks of Honnali, Shikarpur, Ságar, and Nagar, that it is necessary for us to apportion the total sum of Rs. 1,500, as originally agreed on, over to respective taluks into which Anantapur has now been absorbed.

The villages transferred to the Shikarpur and Honnali Taluks are those in which it is probable that charges connected with Irrigation works will have to be met. Those villages transferred to Ságar and Nagar are more Malnad in their character and such charges are likely to be comparatively unfrequent. I propose therefore to distribute the Rs. 1,500 in question as below :—

Taluk.	Assessment of the occupied Government wet lands.	Amount proposed for Irrigation Fund.
Honnali	3,235	200
Shikarpur	6,238	400
Ságar	26,159	600
Nagar	21,446	300
Total.....	51,078	1,500

It is neither possible nor expedient to make a very fine estimate in this case. The amount proposed for Shikarpur and Honnali represents nearly the full anna on the rupee, that for Ságar and Nagar represents only about 3 pies on the rupee, and I believe that the distribution of the total sum of Rs. 1,500 as proposed by me will meet all requirements. Should you agree with me, I shall feel obliged by your so informing me, when I will forward the whole correspondence, which will then be in a complete state.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th February 1876.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1324, dated 12th November 1875.

Adverting to his letter * No. 938 of the 3rd November 1875, has the honor to inform that he concurs with the division of the Irrigation Fund, between the talukas noted in the margin.

* Enclosures returned.

Shikarpur.
Honnali.
Ságar.
Nagar.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 981, dated Dharwar, 23rd November 1875.

I have the honor with reference to your memo No. 1596 of the 26th ultimo, to forward the marginally noted correspondence in addition to that attached to my letter No. 881 of the 18th October 1875. The sum of Rs. 1,500 originally allotted to Anantapur will now be apportioned as follows :—

1. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 938 of the 3rd November 1875, to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
2. Shimoga District Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 1324 of the 12th idem.

	Rs.
Nagar	300
Ságar	600
Shikarpur	400
Honnali	200
Total....	1,500

2. The whole of the correspondence may be thus summed up as applicable to the various talukas as they now stand.

Rupees to be annually credited to Irrigation Fund—

	Rs.
Ságar	3,100
Shimoga	3,000
Shikarpur	400
Honnali	200
Nagar	300
Total....	7,000

Captain Grant's letter No. 981 of 23rd November 1875, forwarding correspondence shewing the sums to be annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund in the Malnad Talukas of the Nagar Division under Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 5481—347 of 28th October 1874.

Memorandum by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1738, dated Poona, 27th November 1875.

These papers are returned to Captain Grant, who is requested to shew clearly whether the assignment refers to a whole taluk, as now constituted, or to certain Maganis only transferred from another taluk, with explanation as to the mode of levying the cess in the remaining Maganis ; great clearness is necessary in this statement to avoid confusion in the future.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 1029, dated Dhawar, 2nd December 1875.

I have the honor with reference to your Memo No. 1596 of the 26th ultimo, to forward the marginally noted correspondence in addition to that attached to my letter No. 881 of the 18th October 1875. The sum of Rs. 1,500 originally allotted to Anantapur will now be apportioned as follows :—

1. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 938 of the 3rd November 1875, to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
2. Shimoga District Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 1324 of the 12th idem.

	Rs.
Nagar	300
Ságar	600
Shikarpur	400
Honnali	200
Total....	1,500

2. The whole of the correspondence may be thus summed up as applicable to the various talukas as they now stand.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th February 1876.

Taluk.	Whether the assignment refers to the whole taluk or only to certain Maganis.			Rupees to be annually credited to Irrigation Fund.	Remarks as to the mode of levying the cess.
1	2			3	4
	Name of Magani.	Number of villages.			
Shimoga ...	Whole taluk	...	...	3,000	
Ságar ...	Do and		...	3,100	
	Anantapur	45	...		To be annually credited to District Irrigation Fund.
	Mantsal	24	...		
	Satalalu	35	...		
	Kalasi	11	...		
	Hosgunda	23	...		
	Attivadi	9	...		
	Tadagodi	24	...		
Shikarpur ...	Barur	9	...	400	To be credited annually to the Irrigation Fund.
	Belandur	29	...		
Honnali ...	Chordi	13	...	200	In the remaining Maganis the oneanna Irrigation cess is separately levied.
Nagar ...	Masrur	95	...	300	To be credited annually to District Irrigation Fund. The remainder of Nagar is not yet settled; when it is, a further sum will be fixed as annually to be credited to District Irrigation Fund.
	Jani	18	...		
	Hebbailu	23	...		
	Kerehalli	6	...		
	Hartal	26	..		
			Total.....	7,000	

No. 8603—Rev. 233, dated Bangalore, 11th February 1876.

Order thereon.—The foregoing papers shew the sums proposed to be set aside annually in the Ságar, Shimoga, and (abolished) Anantapur Taluks towards the District Irrigation Cess, and which have been determined upon between the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 5481—347, dated 28th October 1874, to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

2. The following statement gives the amount, &c. of each allotment, as deduced from the papers submitted:—

Number.	Taluks.	Occupied Area as per Settlement Reports.									Amount allotted as Irrigation Fund for each of the remaining years of the current lease.
		Rice land.			Garden land.			Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Irrigation Cess at 1 Anna per Rupee.	Area.	Assessment.	Cess, &c.	Area.	Assessment.	Cess, &c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Ságar	33,430	93,400	6,150	3,772	69,272	4,329	37,202	1,67,672	10,479	2,500
2	Anantapur (abolished) ...	20,327-14	56,253	3,516	969-26	16,264	1,016	21,297	72,517	4,532	1,500
3	Shimoga	17,993	50,001	3,125	1,067	8,744	546	19,060	58,745	3,671	3,000
	Total.....	71,750-14	204,654	12,791	5,808-26	94,280	5,891	77,559	2,98,934	18,682	7,000

It is proposed to distribute the amount apportioned from the Anantapur Taluk (Rs. 1,500) among the marginally noted taluks in the proportion denoted marginally.

Nagar	300
Sagar	600
Shikarpur	400
Honnali	200
Rs.	1,500

3. The proposed allotments appear to have been determined upon after due consideration and discussion between the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the Deputy Commissioner, and approved by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The Offg. Chief Commissioner accordingly sanctions their adoption during the present settlement. If any savings accrue from the allotments made, they will be utilized as directed in para 5 of the order quoted in para 1 above.

4. With reference to Captain Grant's remark in para 3 of his letter No. 936, dated 27th November 1874, to the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, it might be implied that Rs. 2,500 alone of the Irrigation cess should be merged in the wet assessment, and debited to the Irrigation Fund; but it is presumed that the instructions laid down in para 5 of the Chief Commissioner's Orders of 28th October 1874, based upon para 7 of the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 1545, dated 8th October 1874, as to merging the entire sum of Rs. 18,682 in the wet and garden assessment, have been strictly followed, and that the necessary corrections have been made in the Akarband Register.

5. It is noticed that the amount of the Irrigation cess on inams under the designation "Equivalent of the Irrigation Cess," has not been stated for each of the taluks under reference.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner of the Nagar Division.
„ Chief Engineer.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Read—

Letter No. 169 of the 15th January 1876, from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, requesting instructions as to the heading under which particulars of lands taken up subsequent to the final settlement of the jamabandi by the District Officer should be shown in the Survey forms of village accounts.

No. 3710—Rev. 128, dated Bangalore, 14th February 1876.

Order thereon.—Pending the revision of the existing forms of village accounts, the Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that the item referred to in the foregoing letter be shewn in a column which should be opened between columns 25 and 26 of Survey Form No. 9, and in Form No. 11.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th February 1876.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 689—R. 95, dated Mysore, 23rd November 1875.

In forwarding for the orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of letter No. 1215 of 17th instant, and of its enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, recommending the resumption of certain neglected coffee-estates in the Belur Taluk, I have the honor to state that as no attempt has been made to clear or plant them, there seem to be no reasons for showing any indulgence.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1215, dated Camp Belur, 17th November 1875.

I have the honor to forward herewith a list of neglected coffee-estates in the Belur Taluk, and to request you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for their resumption, as they are required by the Forest Department for the purpose of being included in the reserved forests of Anne-betta to which they are adjoining.

2 The Assistant Conservator inspected these estates last month, and has reported in his No. 133 of the 4th instant (a copy of which is enclosed) that no efforts have ever been made to plant them up with coffee, although the owners must have known, from para 3 of the patta, that these estates would be resumed, if the required numbers of trees were not planted within 5 years.

3. It is usual to allow a grace of one year to those who have made any attempt towards cultivation, but in the present case such an indulgence appears unnecessary, as the pattadars have shewn gross negligence, and have allowed the gardens to lie waste for periods varying from 8 to 14 years.

4. It would therefore be simply waste of time to grant them any further indulgence.

From the Assistant Conservator, Hassan Range, To the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, No. 133, dated 4th November 1875.

Has the honor to forward the enclosed list of waste coffee-estates in the Anne-betta forest tract lately inspected by the undersigned, in order that where necessary notices to cultivate may be served on the owners. Should any of the estates referred to lapse to Government they can be fitly included within the boundaries of the reserved forest to be formed in this neighbourhood.

Statement shewing the Particulars of Coffee-Udves in the Belur Taluk, Hassan District, inspected and reported upon by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan Range.

Patta No.		Hobli.	Village.	Name of Pattadar.	Name of Udves.	Extent.				Date of Patta.	Remarks by Assistant Conservator.
Chief Commr's No.	District No.					Acres.	Rs	Ps	Yards.		
1773	620	Narve.	Gonibid Firka Hosahalli	Vajavadin ...	Kenjigemarada Udve No. 79 ...	15	1	6	8½	13th Nov. 1867.	Quite waste.
1328	466	Do	Do	Do ...	Dari Basappana Kumri No. 87, Taku	1	3	24	20	17th Dec. do	Waste.
1329	467	Do	Do	Doddanmana Heggadati ...	Do No 86 Taku ...	3	1	15	16¼	Do	Do
	51	Do	Do	Sajat-Sahi ...	Konappaiyana Gudda ...	61	1	32	22	27th April 1863	Do
	50	Do	Do	Syed Gaus Sahib ...	Do ...	67	0	6	18½	Do	Do
	49	Do	Do	Dastagir Sahib...	Do ...	61	1	32	12	Do	Quite waste.
	44	Do	Do	Chik Madar Sahi.	Hosahalli Jamin ...	26	0	5	8¾		
	41	Do	Do	Kalsapurada Achappa ...	Beruhole-melina Guddada Udve ...	51	0	35	1¼	10th June 1861	Do
	35	Do	Do	Tanjore Sub Rao.	Dodda-hundal Guddada-mundina Taku No. 58.	26	0	5	8¾	30th March 1864.	Do

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 18th February 1876.

No. 8707—Rev. 82, dated Bangalore, 14th February 1876.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner, the Offg. Chief Commissioner accords his sanction to the resumption of the 9 coffee jungles referred to in the foregoing letter, and desires that the Conservator will make arrangements for their inclusion in the adjoining reserved forest of Anne-betta as suggested by the Assistant Conservator of Hassan.

2. The Commissioner's attention is drawn to the omission of the date of patta with regard to estate No. 44, in the list which accompanied his letter.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
" Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
" Conservator of Forests.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 832—Rev. 115, dated Mysore, 1st February 1876.

In continuation of the marginally noted correspondence on the subject of crops, &c., in the Hassan District, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 37, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, and request that under the circumstances therein represented sanction may be accorded to the extension of khists in the Taluks alluded to.

No. 788—106, dated 11th January 1876.
No. 810—111, dated 22nd January 1876.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, *Circuit No. 37, dated Camp* Channaraypatna, 22nd January 1876.

With reference to the marginally noted dockets, forwarding to you reports from Mr. Soob Rao and Amils of the different Taluks, regarding the state of the crops in this District and the advisability or otherwise of the extension of the khists, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Túmkúr, Chitaldroog and Shimoga Districts, for their respective Districts, I have the honor to state that I would only recommend that the extension of the 7 khists be sanctioned to the Taluk of Harnhalli, and that the khists in the Taluks of Channaraypatna and Nagamangala be extended to 6; and that no extension be granted in other Taluks.

No. 20, dated 12th January 1876.
No. 23, dated 13th do.
No. 26, dated 15th do.
No. 30, dated 17th do.
No. 33, dated 19th do.
No. 35, dated 19th do.

December 2. March 2.
January 3. April 3.
February 3. May 3.

No. 8873—Rev. 85, dated Bangalore, 18th February 1876.

Order thereon.—On the assumption that the December, January and February khists have by this time been collected, their extension as now recommended is impracticable, and it is to be regretted that the measure has been so long deferred; but the proposed distribution may be followed in respect of all balances due for those months, so as to extend the period of realizing the entire land-revenue up to the month of June next, in the Harnhalli and Channaraypatna Taluks, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that the same concession may be granted to the Attikuppa, Narsipur and Nagamangala Taluks.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
" Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 19th February 1876.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2570—Rev.-F., dated Bangalore, 28th January 1876.

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner copy of Mr. Jellicoe's letter No. 543—286 of the 18th instant addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, regarding the boundary dispute between Mysore and Malabar; and with reference to para 6 of Mr. Jellicoe's letter regarding Mr. Logan's alleged reflections on Officers of the Mysore Forest Department, I beg that you will be good enough to solicit permission that I may be informed what these charges are, to enable me to meet them if necessary.

2. I also beg to bring this second encroachment on the part of Mr. Peet, to the notice of the Chief Commissioner. The offence has been committed in a State Forest under the charge of this Department.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore Range, To the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 543—Rev.-F. 286, dated Mysore 18th January 1876.

In reply to certain correspondence ending with your docket No. 2412, with its enclosures (herewith returned) dated 4th January 1876, on the subject of the boundary dispute between Mysore and Malabar, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. Having visited the boundary between Mysore and Mudumalle, as has been already reported to you in my letter No. 521—275, dated 7th instant, I proceeded *viâ* Yedatore in company with Mr. Fraser, Sub-Assistant, Madras Revenue Survey, to Rampur, expecting to meet Mr. Peet, Deputy Conservator, Wynaad Forests, at that place, having asked that gentleman to arrange to meet me on the 8th or 9th in a demi-official, dated 1st January 1876.

3. In the absence of Mr. Peet I regret that I am not in a position to furnish a more detailed report, but must speak of things as I found them, together with evidence which I was able to gather bearing on the subject under report.

4. On arriving at Rampur I ascertained that Mr. Peet had paid a flying visit to this place on the 6th instant and had returned to his camp.

5. On crossing the ford at Rampur I was struck by a line running through the Ainur Marigudi forest, which I found on enquiry to have been cleared by the Wynaad Forest Daffedar Kala, acting under orders received from the Deputy Conservator, and to be under survey by the Madras Revenue Survey Department.

The line would appear to run nearly in the same direction as that indicated by the letters a, a, a, in the accompanying sketch, and known as Colonel Mackenzie's line, but only nearly Mr. Peet having carried his line apparently without regard to either watershed or the old bandy track.

I may here state in passing that this would have been noticed earlier had I not been under the impression that all work had been stopped in accordance with my letter No. 433—225, dated 21st November, to the address of Mr. Peet and his reply thereto, copies of which are enclosed.

6. In the latter part of para 2 of his letter addressed to the Board of Revenue, dated 18th October 1875, Mr. Logan says—"The Board will also see from the correspondence that Dr. Cleghorn "took the trouble to clear the line he thus decided upon." This agrees entirely with what was observed when going over the line as far as the Kallurgudda, known also as Manchegal, in company with Mr. Fraser, as also with the statements of the Mukhistan of Chandapadi, and Karuba Mudda, son of Kaitha of Yadatore on the part of Malabar and of Amildar Abdulkhadar, at the time the stones were fixed an Overseer in the Mysore Forest Department, *viz.*, that the stones which are very heavy and difficult to move are at the present moment in their original positions. This would appear to at once confute Mr. Peet's statement.

7. I cannot agree with Mr Peet in the deductions which he draws from para 33 of Dr. Cleghorn's report. In the first place Mr. Peet admits that there are two cart tracks, whereas my information, and I may add, my observation goes to shew that not only are there two but several cart tracks all debouching at one point, *viz.*, the Rampur ford, and this is very natural as the tracks do not appear to be village communications, but what may be termed "taps" or tracks leading into the interior of the forests which were formerly used for drawing out timber.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 19th February 1876.

Again, Dr. Cleghorn states in para 34.—"The cart track from the ford cannot possibly be mis-"taken, as there is no other running west, and if followed, all that is necessary will be to move the first "stone to the Rampur ford, and the second where the road cuts Messrs. Tod and Captain Stephens' line, "and to place a few intermediate marks of the eastern side of the road."

Here it will be observed that the road is said to run west, notwithstanding which it is proposed to place a few intermediate marks along the *eastern* side of it. This must be a clerical error for southern, and if this view be taken it corresponds with Dr. Cleghorn's diagram, with the stones put down and my own observation, as I found that the old track runs on easy gradient in a south-westerly direction; whereas Mr. Peet's line disregarding Dr. Cleghorn's sketch starts off in a direction nearly due west and up to an impossible gradient about 1 in 4.

Thirdly.—Not only have trees been deeply blazed from the Rampur ford to the Kallurgudda, up to which point I proceeded, but a very clear line is observable on each side of which trees have been felled evidently a long time ago, these have in some cases thrown out shoots as much as 20 feet in height. Had Mr. Peet followed the boundary line as demarcated by the stones, he could not have failed to observe this.

8. With such facts coupled with the statements of parties on both sides already given in para 5 of this letter, it would appear to be strange how the Board could have been led to draw such conclusions as those embodied in para 8 of the Proceedings, which are founded purely on one-sided statements, and which statements throwing grave reflections on the Forest Officers in the Mysore Commission are now brought forward for the first time.

To summarize—

A certain line c c, c, c. was originally agreed to and marked by Messrs. Stephens and Tod in the year 1855, was modified by Dr. Cleghorn in 1859 and accepted by the Mysore and Madras Governments, *vide* letter No. 424, dated 30th March 1859, from J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore. After this, the stones were fixed along the line agreed upon by Major Gibb, who was deputed by both Governments to demarcate the line as agreed upon. Mr. Peet now desires to re-open the question on the so-called evidence of a few of his subordinates, chiefly Kurubars, that the stones had been moved, but no complaint was made by the Wynaad Forest Officials at the time, and Abdulkhadar, now Amildar of Heggaddevankote, distinctly denies the imputation, which denial is supported by Wynaad men as referred to in para 6 of my letter and by the result of my inspection.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore Range, To the Deputy Conservator of Wynaad Forests, General No. 433—225, dated 21st November 1875.

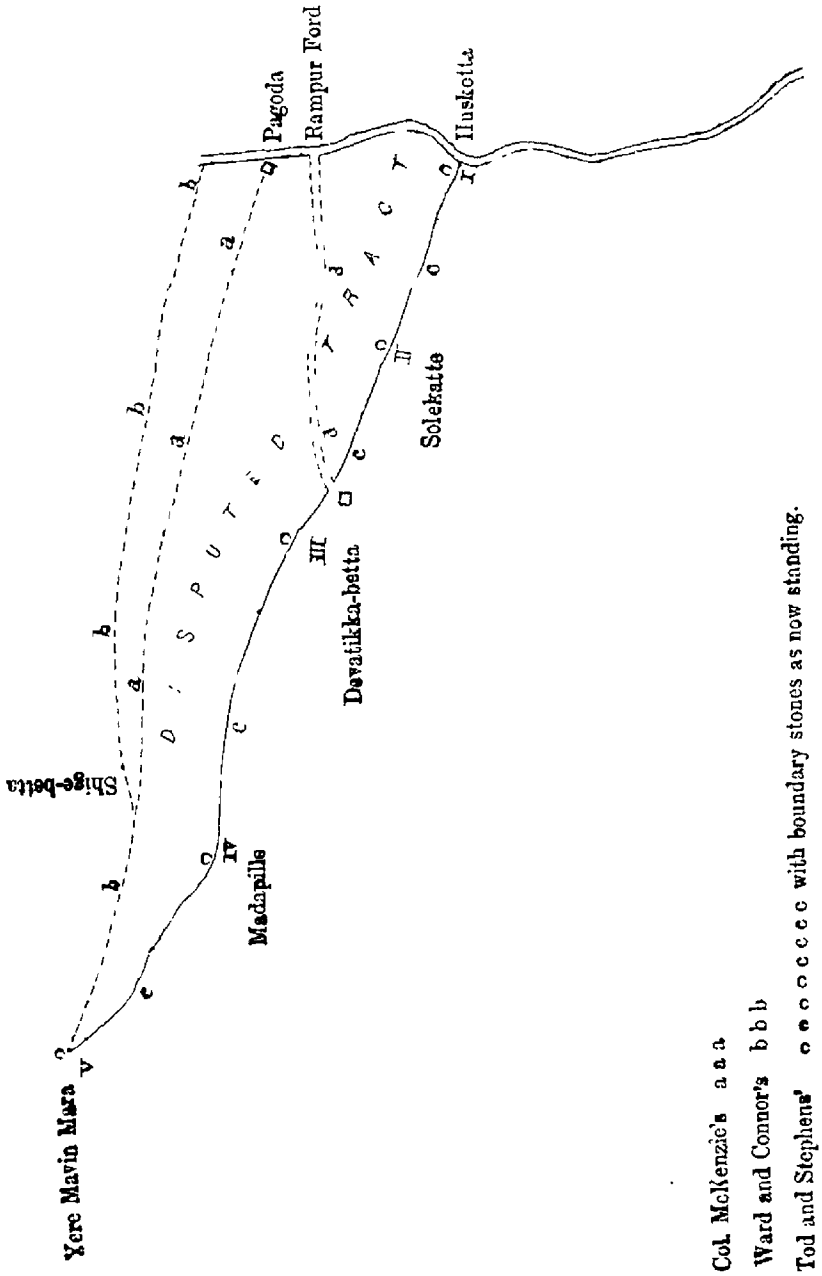
I have the honor to inform you that orders were issued to the Ranger on the 20th ultimo to stop all felling in the portion of forest under dispute pending settlement, and to request that you will be good enough to issue like orders.

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wynaad Forests, To the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No.——dated 22nd November 1875.

I have the honor to state that I have not replied to your letter, in which you suggested Kakankote as a place for meeting, since I have been expecting orders daily to proceed through Mysore to Madras; but cannot start without them. I will write and give you a list of the places at which I shall halt on the route, in case you may be able to manage to be near any of them, in which case we shall be able to arrange a meeting.

2. I will issue orders to stop felling in answer to your letter No. 433—225 of the 21st November 1875.

DIAGRAM OF THE DISPUTED TRACT.



1. Col McKenzie's a a a
2. Ward and Connor's b b b
3. Tod and Stephens' c c c c c c c c with boundary stones as now standing.
4. Cart track along a ridge running from Rampur ford to near the 3rd stone d d

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 19th February 1876.

No. 8925—Rev. 86, dated Bangalore, 19th February 1876.

Order.—Ordered that copy of the foregoing be communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, with reference to this Office docket No. 7427—72, dated 22nd December 1875, with the request to expedite the report therein called for.

Ordered also that copy of these Proceedings be forwarded to the Madras Government with the following letter, with reference to their Proceedings of the 9th December No. 1783—128.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

No. 8926.
Rev 28.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, 19*th February* 1876.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE

"Revenue."

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1783—128, dated 9th December 1875, regarding the boundary dispute between Mysore and Malabar, I am directed to forward copy of the Offg. Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8925—86 of this date for submission to His Grace the Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th February 1876.

Memo by the Chief Engineer of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 7th September 1874.

The questions for decision connected with the general supervision, strength of the Topographical parties, uses to be made of the work of the cadastral survey, &c., being such as can only be satisfactorily settled between Colonel Walker, or whoever may be appointed Superintendent of the Survey, and the Revenue Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, it is needless for me to offer any remark thereon.

All Heads of Departments have, however, a special interest in the ultimate results being such as from their own particular point of view may be most serviceable.

For our road-work in the malnad and other mountainous tracts, I should like the features shewn on a sufficiently large scale, and would thus be inclined to think that the Topographical sketching should be done on a 4 inch scale reducible to two inches to the mile for finished maps. Major Chrystie is likewise of opinion that the 1 inch scale will be inconveniently small for his work, and prefers 2 inches for the maidan portions of the Province in which the work of the Irrigation Department is almost exclusively situated.

Possibly other Heads of Departments might wish to express their views on this point of scales. It also, I venture to think, is a question as to whether in determining this matter, special consideration should not be given to the scales and symbols adopted by the Revenue Survey Department of Madras, which is not only acknowledged to be the best in India, but which deals with the country all round our frontiers.

Memo by the Chief Engineer of Mysore, on proposed Topographical Survey for Mysore, dated Bangalore, 15th July 1875.

As requested by the Officiating Chief Commissioner in his "Note" on letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 431 of 23rd ultimo, I beg to offer the following brief observations on the scale to be adopted for the topographical survey of this Province.

2. The question is one which I have already reported on in my memo of the 7th September 1874, to which I would request a reference, and in which I stated my general preference for a map on a scale of 2 inches to the mile for all ordinary purposes of the Roads and Buildings, as also of the Irrigation Branch of this Department.

3. I have again carefully considered the question with Major Chrystie and still believe this scale to be most suited for all our requirements.

4. The surveyor General has lately forwarded some specimens of the Oudh, Rajpootana and other surveys, the first (herewith sent) being on a scale of 4 inches to the mile, and all the latter on 1 inch; he also sent a few sheets of revenue details on scales of 32 and 16 inches.

5. The examples forwarded of Major Tanner and Captain Coddington's work in Ahmednugger, and Nassik, respectively, which accompanied the Government of India letter, though on the 2 inch scale, are hardly fair specimens to judge from—

1st, as they are not equal in finish to the Surveyor General's; and—

2nd, as none shew what results we might expect by applying the method of sketching to the mountainous parts of Mysore, or to the delineation of field-boundaries in the more highly cultivated portions of the maidan.

6. Under these circumstances, I can, therefore, only note a few points which may assist in considering the question premising that my remarks refer to a survey on a scale of 2 inches to the mile:—

1st.—As regards the record of field-boundaries. In para 4 of the letter under reference, it is said that the surveys are being carried on in Guzerat on a 4 inch scale embodying field-boundaries. I cannot understand how with fields of the sizes common in Mysore, it would be possible to shew such detail on the scale mentioned. Colonel Thuillier's field-maps on 16 inches are decipherable and little more, but even granting that the fields could be shewn, it may be fairly asked of what use such information would be when a reference to the Revenue Survey maps, now being made under Colonel Anderson on a scale of 8 inches, ought to afford all that is required. I am unable therefore to see any advantage to be gained by giving this information.

2nd.—As regards village-boundaries, I am also of opinion that they should not be introduced in the finished Topographical map for this Province, which with the great amount of detail arising from the peculiar system of tanks in this part of India, will be otherwise sufficiently crowded.

7. In some portions of the Kolar District, there are three tanks to the square mile, and in an extreme case like the Maharajdurga Taluk as many as nine. To indicate these with the irrigated ground under them the lines of drainage, villages, roads and other natural features, will be quite as much as can be expected from a 2 inch scale.

8. There are, moreover, a class of works known as "Sagvali Kattes" (bunds thrown up at the lower end of fields ostensibly for preventing wash and for accumulating the loam, but which, in many instances, have, in consequence of the Revenue Survey Guarantee, developed into a system of minor reservoirs) that it would be wrong to omit where of sufficient importance. Mere boalies, wells, water-holes and cattle ponds would have to be omitted : they are sufficiently recorded, it is presumed, on the village maps.

9. While thus, however, it appears to me that there is ample detail in the indication of all the more important features of the country to fill without overcrowding a map on the scale mentioned, omitting field and even village boundaries, I cannot but think that an index map on precisely the same scale, should be produced affording information of a different but no less essential character.

10. It need hardly be observed that the Irrigation Department is now engaged in gradually carrying out the restoration of the tanks in the Province whose registered numbers exceed 37,000, and as one of the objects with which the commencement of the Topographical survey was pressed on the attention of the Local Administration, was the determination of the catchment areas above the several reservoirs (which is requisite to determine the length of waste-weir to be given in each case) as also of the irrigable land below, the information thus obtained should be recorded in some tangible form for future use. The Revenue Survey now being carried on cannot afford the requisite information, without which the Irrigation Department would derive but little benefit from the maps produced and must continue to expend considerable time and money in collecting facts that could be much more cheaply and expeditiously done through the agency of the Topographical Survey.

11. In connection, moreover, with the work of the Irrigation Department, not only have all the tanks been numbered and registered, but their number and position in each chain or series form a matter of determination of great value in dealing with their systematic repair to say nothing of its importance in a revenue point of view. And again the reduction to sea-level of the bunds, waste-weirs' and valleys below, all form part of the programme.

12. The heights of numerous conspicuous hills and points throughout the country have not only been already fixed by the great Trigonometrical Survey parties, but continuous lines of levels have been carried in various directions that admit of the work done in both the Irrigation and Roads and Buildings' Branches closing on fixed bench marks, thus affording an opportunity for recording such a net work of levels (unexampled in probably any other portion of India) as must prove of invaluable service in all future Engineering operations—irrigation, navigation, drainage, or water-supply, roads, railways, &c.

13. I, therefore, beg to suggest that in immediate connection with the proposed Topographical map shewing all the natural and artificial features of the country as they actually exist, an index map be framed giving the following :—

1st. Village boundaries with name.

2nd. Tanks and their several numbers with their several catchments (areas printed in a distinct color.)

3rd. Sagvali kattes wherever of sufficient importance.

4th. The heights of all conspicuous points throughout the country, waste-weirs of tanks, anicuts, channels, valleys, &c., reduced to the level of the sea, as also all connected lines of levels run by the Trigonometrical Survey parties and of the most important bench marks.

5th. Population of each village as derived from last Census or (probably better) number of houses.

14. As regards the symbols to be employed for the Topographical map, those given on the 4 inch Oudh Revenue Survey map are apparently very good, though, as observed in my prevous memo, I think,

it would not be amiss to adopt as far as possible those employed by Colonel Priestley for the adjoining Madras Territory. There can clearly be no use in indicating the traverse lines, stations and tri-junction platforms, unless the Revenue Survey Officers particularly want the latter, in which case they could better be given on the index map.

15. While all roads practicable throughout the monsoon had better be shewn in double or single red lines according to class, the District Fund lines might be given in black, and village roads, bullock tracks, &c., in burnt sienna—the same color employed for villages.

16. If all streams and drainages were given in blue, the map might be lithographed with four stones (black, blue, red and burnt sienna) reserving the tanks and broad river channels for hand tinting in blue.

17. One point upon which I hardly like to express a decided opinion, is the method of representing hilly ground. Colonel Priestley's method of shewing the form of the ground by vertical strokes appears to have very good effect in some of his Coorg work, superior I think to any of the horizontal method of shading which, however, in gently undulating ground has specific advantages. Whether the effect of side instead of vertical illumination could be conveyed as in photographs of modelled portions of country, is difficult to say, as being a matter calling for special artistic powers. So far as concerns "effect" there can be no question of the advantage of such a method, but whether it would be quite as useful in determining lines of road and shewing minor features, may be open to question.

18. In closing my remarks, I trust it may not be out of place my venturing to draw attention to the fine opportunity afforded by the execution of a Topographical survey for having an examination made of the mineral wealth of Mysore, about which, though confessedly important, so little is accurately known.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1533, dated Poona, 16th October 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 3746 of the 2nd of August last, I have the honor to inform you that the papers relating to the Survey conference held at Poona this rains, which were very voluminous, were forwarded in print to the Bombay Government with a report from myself in manuscript No. 1507 of the 14th instant, the whole will, I believe, be at once forwarded to the Government of India. Copies of the whole shall be forwarded to you as soon as my report is printed ; it is now in the press.

2. I will however forward now an extract from my report so far as bears on the question of the expense of different scales and the degree to which Bombay Revenue Survey maps can be utilized.

Para 24. "Shortly it may not from the balance of evidence be too much to say that probably the survey of the Deccan on the two inch scale could be accomplished at about Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per mile without utilization of the Bombay Revenue Survey maps, where they can be turned to account; a considerable reduction on this estimate must occur; how great this reduction will be it is impossible to calculate as the Officers who will conduct the survey positively say, as stated in the preceding para, that they have not sufficient data to guide them in making any estimate. If the two inch survey were done as stated above at from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 the mile, it is probable that the expense of a four inch survey may be roughly put at from Rs. 34 to 40 per mile. These estimates include the cost of reducing the map, on whatever scale it may be originally drawn, to a scale of one inch to one mile. A one inch to one mile survey could probably be obtained at from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 the square mile."

3. I forward herewith an original memo furnished at my request by Colonel Macdonald, Superintendent, Bengal Topographical Surveys, Lower Circle. Sir R. Meade considered that five lakhs of rupees was the outside sum which could be allotted for a Topographical survey. I requested Colonel Macdonald to bear this in mind in framing his estimate and added that I considered that our Revenue Survey maps could be utilized in about three fourths of Mysore as they were being successfully utilized in the plain country of the Deccan; in the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$th consisting of very hilly and jungly country our maps would be of little use.

4. Colonel Macdonald estimates that a Topographical survey on the scale of one inch to one mile could be executed in Mysore at a cost of about five lakhs, assuming that in only $\frac{1}{4}$th our Revenue Survey maps could *not* be utilized. The total area of Mysore was estimated by me at 30,000 square miles; it is, I have since learnt, put at between 27,000 and 28,000 square miles, and therefore Colonel Macdonald's estimate on area would require to be lowered, but on the other hand the jungly and hilly

ortions of Mysore are of exceptional difficulty, and I do not feel certain that I have in $\frac{1}{4}$th allowed a quite sufficient area for them. Moreover Colonel Macdonald's estimate is low when compared with actual expenses of surveys elsewhere and the opinions of other professional officers. On the whole from the data given by Colonel Macdonald, and from the various opinions and estimates recorded at the conference, I cannot consider that it would be safe to expect that a one inch to one mile survey could be got utilizing our Revenue Survey maps to the utmost under five lakhs of rupees and a two inch to one mile survey would certainly cost at least 50 per cent more and perhaps 75 per cent.

5. Moreover Colonel Macdonald in the estimate for a Mysore Survey at one inch to one mile has not allowed for the expense of reducing the Revenue Survey village maps on the scale of 8 inches to one mile to the scale of one inch to one mile, which would be done by photography, and though not an expensive process would go to some extent to neutralize the saving due to their reduction of area from 30,000 square miles to say 28,000 square miles.

6. A two inch to one mile survey, such as indicated by Major Sankey in the Memo appended to your letter under reply, would cost more than the ordinary two inch survey, as in it extra detail above that ordinarily shewn in such surveys is required. Major Sankey's object appears to be to supersede as far as possible the necessity for special surveys for special works. On this point Major General Bell, R. E., representing the Public Works Department, and Colonel Merriman, R. E., representing the Irrigation Department, recorded their decided opinion to the effect that no general survey whether on four or two inch scale could supersede the necessity for special surveys for special works.

7. All the Topographical Survey work executed in the Bombay Presidency has, in the unanimous opinion of the officers entrusted with its execution, been made unduly costly by the constitution of the establishment employed being not the most suitable for the work they had to do. On this point Colonel Macdonald remarked as follows in a note * to me commenting on his estimate alluded to in para 3 above.

* of September 7th.

" What I have given may be fairly trusted, if the Deputy Superintendent is allowed time to form " his establishment and is not saddled as Tanner and Coddington were with a lot of men they could not " use * * * * Had I commenced the Deccan I would not have commenced a yard of it topogra- " phically until I had covered at least 12 to 15,000 square miles with triangulated data and traverses " connected therewith." These suggestions derived from practical and dearly bought experience in Bombay will, if expense is to be avoided, receive consideration.

8. In conclusion I may state my own opinion, derived from having heard all the discussions which passed between the officers of the Bengal Revenue or Topographical Survey and those of the Great Trigonometrical Survey which is, that the sum of 5 lakhs will not do more than cover the probable expense of a one inch to the mile survey, and taking possible accidents and contingencies into consideration, it is more likely that 5 lakhs may be exceeded than fallen short of; when expense is a primary consideration this tells decidedly against a two inch survey the expense of which it appears cannot well be less than 50 per cent more than that of the one inch scale, be that more or less than 5 lakhs.

9. I would very strongly urge the desirability of the officers who may be directed to commence the Topographical Survey operations in Mysore, first having personal communication with Major Tanner of the Bengal Topographical Survey, who is now still in Poona, and will be for the next two or three weeks. By personal communication between those two officers the experience dearly bought in the Deccan may be turned to practical account in Mysore and considerable unnecessary expense saved. You are aware that I have some time back urged this, and I am aware that Colonel Thuillier was decidedly opposed to allowing Captain McCullagh, who is I believe to commence the Mysore Topographical survey, to attend the Survey conference here, but in the interests of Mysore and with the view of leaving no step untaken which may tend to reduce expense, I again beg to urge the expediency of Captain McCullagh meeting and conferring with Major Tanner before operations are commenced in Mysore.

Memorandum by the Chief Engineer of Mysore, dated 4th December 1875.

The Offg. Chief Commissioner having referred to me the file of correspondence connected with the Topographical survey of this Province, ending with Colonel Anderson's letter No. 1533, dated 16th October 1875, with the observation that as a two inch scale would not save our Irrigation surveys, Mr. Dalyell would be in favor of the one inch scale, I would observe that Major General Bell, R. E., and Colonel Merriman, R. E., from whose opinions this conclusion is apparently derived, were evidently under a misapprehension as to the nature of the information that I proposed to have recorded by the Topographical Surveyors.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th February 1876.

These Officers are stated by Colonel Anderson (para 6) to have been decidedly of opinion that no general survey whatever on a 4 inch or 2 inch scale could supersede the necessity for special surveys, but if para 10 of my memo of the 15th July 1875 be referred to, it will be observed that the only information which I considered it desirable to have specially recorded for the use of the Irrigation Branch over and above the features ordinarily shewn on Topographical maps, was the catchment area of each tank.

The impression that such information cannot be recorded on a 4 or 2 inch survey, is at once refuted by the fact that these are the very scales employed by us for the maps we send up to the Government of India in support of the projects for the several tank-series restoration—the larger scale having hitherto been ordinarily used for the Bangalore and Kolar Districts and the smaller for Chitaldroog.

The opinion as it stands expressed by Colonel Anderson is therefore due to misapprehension—more than likely the Officers mentioned had in view the preparation of such other detailed surveys of the individual tanks as are essential to every project, but it was never contemplated relieving the Irrigation Officers in this respect or of recording such information on the Topographical Survey maps.

It is essential that these catchment areas should be determined in dealing with all the major series, and to do so, our Irrigation Officers will have to devote much time to the triangulation of the ground so covered as the only satisfactory method of determining such areas. The Topographical Survey parties will have to go through precisely the same process to fix the details they require, and it was hoped that they would thus be enabled to afford sensible relief in this respect.

This matter of the catchment areas, aside the question of scale, is one entirely dependent on the nature and number of facts which it is proposed to record on the finished map.

The two inch scale which I advocated, would allow, I have no doubt, of all the details being given as mentioned in my previous memorandum, and I think it a great pity that the opportunity should be lost of so doing on the score of what may practically turn out to be a very trifling extra expense.

Colonel Anderson, it is true, has expressed an opinion that a Topographical survey of the description mentioned by me would cost from 50 to 75 per cent above the ordinary one on the one inch scale. *i. e.*, if the present Revenue Survey details are used, but as the Surveyor General of India in his No. F. 357, dated Simla 20th July 1875. has recorded such very strong objections on this point, I trust this matter of scale may receive further consideration and that the small extra outlay may not be deemed to render the survey on two inches prohibitory.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 8183—G. 126, dated 29th January 1876.

With reference to the instructions conveyed in paras 10 and 11 of your letter No. 431 (Surveys) of 23rd June last, I am desired by the Offg. Chief Commissioner to submit copies of the papers marginally denoted, and which embody the opinions of the several Officers who have been consulted as to the scale to be adopted for the Topographical survey of the Mysore Province.

Memo, dated 7th September 1874, by Lieut.-Col. R. H. Sankey, R. E., Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Do do 15th July 1875, by do do
Letter from Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1533, dated 16th October 1875, and enclosure.
Memo, dated 4th December 1875, by Lieut.-Col. Sankey, R. E.

2. Mr. Dalyell has further availed himself of a recent opportunity of conferring on the subject with Sir Richard Meade, at whose suggestion the Topographical survey has been undertaken, and it has been chiefly due to the Offg. Chief Commissioner's desire to defer the expression of his own opinion till he could learn the views of that Officer, that the reply to your letter has been thus long delayed.

3. After giving the fullest consideration to the various opinions that have been offered, the Offg. Chief Commissioner is satisfied that a survey on the scale of one inch to a mile would suffice for all the requirements for which a Topographical survey is needed. This opinion is chiefly based, I am to state, on a consideration of the conditions on which this survey was undertaken, as to the limitation of its cost to Rs. 5 lakhs, and of the necessity which exists of adhering to those conditions; and Mr. Dalyell believes that it will be quite practicable to maintain this limit while fulfilling all the essential objects of the Topographical survey The question is discussed from this point of view in Colonel Anderson's letter of 16th October 1875 (among the enclosures), and the opinion is very deliberately expressed, after consultation with Colonel Macdonald and other experienced Officers, that 5 lakhs will not

more than cover the cost of a one inch to mile survey, and that indeed that sum will probably be exceeded; while if the scale of 2 inches to the mile were adopted, the cost would be increased by a proportion which will not fall below 50 per cent and may amount to 75 per cent. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has, as I have above observed, reason to believe that a one inch survey will meet all reasonable requirements though it may not satisfy the expectations that Lieut-Colonel Sankey has formed as to the degree to which it may be utilized for the purpose of delineating certain features connected with the special work of the Irrigation Department of this Province, which in any case would rather form the duty of a contour than an ordinary Topographical survey, and in this view, Mr. Dalyell would urge that none but the most cogent considerations may be allowed to interfere with the restriction of the survey within the limits of cost, which was originally adopted by Sir Richard Meade in recommending the measure for the approval of the Government of India. It must not be overlooked that the present Revenue Survey Department are now completing village maps on a very large scale which have been incorporated into tolerably correct Taluk maps in localities where their work is concluded, giving most of the usual topographical details, and that the more accurate maps of the Topographical Office would probably be considered an unnecessary expense by a Native Administration. It is also understood that in other parts of India the topography of the Native States has been undertaken on the one inch scale.

4. I am directed at the same time to express the Offg. Chief Commissioner's full concurrence in the suggestions made by Colonel Sankey in the memorandum dated 15th July 1875, in the 13th and following paras. An India map would be most useful in furnishing topographical and other details which cannot be exhibited in the map, while its compilation would at no time be more readily effected than during the progress of a survey such as has been now instituted. The other suggestions of Colonel Sankey seem to the Offg. Chief Commissioner also to deserve the attention of the Officers engaged in the Survey.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Surveyor General of India, No. 157, dated Calcutta, 16th February 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 127 and 151, dated the 15th and 18th ultimo, and, in forwarding copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No. 8183—126, dated the 29th idem and enclosures, to state that as the local authorities are satisfied that the scale of one inch to the mile should be adopted for the Mysore Topographical survey, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the survey should be conducted on that scale.

Government of India Endorsement thereon, No. 158.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for information, with reference to his letter No. 8183—126, dated the 29th ultimo.

No. 9127—Rev. 1933, dated Bangalore, 25th February 1876.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers be communicated to the undermentioned Officers.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th February 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 1159, dated 4th August 1875, from the Inam Commissioner of Mysore.

No. 6449—R. 187, dated 5th November 1875 to do.

No. 14, dated 6th January 1876, from do.

No. 9125—REV. 238, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to the order contained in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3507—Rev. 104, dated 26th July 1875, the Inam Commissioner has urged that in the treatment of inams involving inam grants made to District hereditary officers such as Deshkulkarni, Deshpandya, &c. who have not performed service for upwards of 50 years, some definite instructions should be issued on the subject for the guidance of the Inam Settlement Department. Colonel Anderson has pointed out that in the settlement of several of such cases by Colonel Clerk, ½ quit-rent was imposed, while subsequently similar inams have been confirmed on ¼ quit-rent. This diversity of practice has, it is remarked, caused much dissatisfaction, and a definite ruling is needed to determine whether in such cases the quit-rent to be imposed shall be ½, ¼, or ⅛.

2. In compliance with the suggestion made to him, Colonel Anderson submits proposals for distinguishing the several classes of cases under three heads as follows:—

1*st*. Those whose condition of rendering service has been distinctly abrogated or done away with by Divan Púrnaiya or other competent authority.

2*nd*. Those whose inams were granted by Divan Púrnaiya on clearly stated conditions of service, but of whose performance of service at any time, since Púrnaiya's affirming the grant, or within fifty years, there is no record, but whose release from the condition of service has never been declared by competent authority, and whose condition of service, it may be assumed, was liable to be called into activity again.

3*rd*. Those who are proved to have rendered service within fifty years.

3. For the 1st class he would impose the lowest rate of ⅛th, for the 2nd class a medium rate of ¼th or ⅓rd, and for the 3rd class the maximum rate of ½.

4. The proposed 1st class is identical with VIII, Clause C, and Rule VI, Clause C, (quoted in the margin) under which the rate of quit-rent is restricted to ⅛.

Rule VIII, Clause C.

"Inams granted to Deshamuks, Deshpandya and such like officers, which are "no longer required and where a compromise has already been effected on the "abolition of the service, are to be regarded as subsistence grants to be disposed "of according to Rule VI and its clauses."

* * * * *

Clause C. of Rule VI.

"Option however will be given to the inamdar to render these grants per-"petual and alienable, by a payment of a quit rent equal to ⅛ assessment of the "entire tenure, irrespective of his position with regard to heirs."

5. The cases under the proposed 2nd class are also provided for under Rule VI, Clause F, quoted in the margin, which prescribes a quit-rent of ¼th of the assessment. In regard to these, Colonel Anderson recommends a quit-rent of ⅛ or ⅓rd. He prefers the latter rate on the ground that there is no wide distinction between this and the third

Rule VI, Clause F.

"Indulgence will however be shewn in cases in which there is a strong pre-"sumption in favor of an inam being 50 years old, and where the probability is "equal on both sides, the intermediate rate of ⅛ quit-rent will be charged as a "special case."

class of cases, and that if the services attached to the former be required to be rendered, the second class would be actually on a par with the third class of cases.

6. In the proposed 3rd class are comprised cases which are provided for by Rule VIII, Clause F, quoted in the margin.

Rule 8, *Clause F.*

"In cases in which service may be no longer required, or is of a nominal "nature, the inam will be confirmed to the holders as a permanent and alienable "property subject to payment of a quit-rent not exceeding half assessment."

7. It would thus seem that the definitions suggested by the Inam Commissioner are generally coincident with those contained in the rules, excepting with regard to the quit-rent to be imposed on the 2nd class of cases; but in these cases the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary or advisable to alter the existing rules by the introduction of a new rate.

8. As regards inams already confirmed at the Inam settlement, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has already in para 4 of his Proceedings of 20th July last, directed that no case can be re-opened unless special grounds can be urged on its behalf, by the Inam Commissioner.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Inam Commissioner.
„ Superintendent, Inam Settlements.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Casuarina plantation formed by the Forest Department in the Narsipur Taluk, Ashtagram Division.* Remarking in reply to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, that no intimation of the failure of the plantation has been made by the Conservator and sanctioning the payment of compensation of Rs. 56—7—9 for land taken up for a new one; the assessment being remitted.	No. 8212—78, dated 1st Feb. 1876.	...	...	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Theft committed in the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Mysore.* Sanctioning another seal being made up at a cost of Rs. 10 and calling for a special report from the Police Assistant Commissioner as to the circumstances of the theft.	No. 8196—226, dated 1st Feb. 1876.	..	...	3
5 to 6	*Timber seized under attachment.* Passing orders on a reference from the Conservator of Forests, submitting for approval, a set of rules bearing on the subject.	No. 9204—240, dated 29th Feb. 1876.	...	...	4

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 1st February 1876.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 771—Genl. 297, dated Mysore, 5th January 1876.

I have the honor to intimate that the casuarina plantation formed by the Forest Department in the Narsipur Taluk having proved unsuccessful owing to the spot selected being unsuited for the purpose, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, has undertaken to open one as an experimental measure on a piece of land assessed at Rs. 11—4—5, and which is situated in the same Taluk. As the owner has consented to give up the land, a nursery has been formed and about 5,000 plants have already attained the height of from 3 to 9 inches. These will be transplanted next rainy season and looked after by the ryots of the adjoining villages without any expense to Government till they grow up, when 20 per cent of the trees so grown will have to be considered the property of the ryots. As this arrangement entails no expense to Government, I request you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the payment of compensation of 5 years' assessment, *viz.*, Rs. 56—7—9, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, to the owner of the land which has been taken up for the purpose. This amount will be met from Rs 500 provided in the Budget under the head "Fuel Tracts;" the assessment at present derived by Government, *viz.*, Rs. 11—4—5, will of course have to be remitted.

Copies of letters * from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, are herewith submitted; and I may add that having visited the place I consider the experiment to be one which is well worth a fair trial, the failure of the first plantation being due apparently to unsuitable soil.

*No. 678, dated 21st July 1875, with enclosure.
No. 1045, dated 7th October 1875. do
No. 1255, dated 27th November 1875. do

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 678, dated Hassan, 21st July 1875.

With reference to your docket No. 541, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to state that, on the 5th instant, I personally visited the place known as Ammanakere in the Narsipur Taluk, and am of opinion that it is suited for the casuarina plantation proposed to be formed. The Amildar has already commenced work with the assistance of the ryots of the neighbouring villages, and is only waiting for rain to have trenches dug around the plantation.

2. The area as reported by the Amildar is 8 and odd acres and about 5,000 plants may be put in it. The Amildar proposes to carry out the work by means of ryots under conditions specified in his* report, an abstract translation of which is herewith forwarded, and I see no objection to the arrangement.

* No. 476, dated 16th July 1875, herewith sent to be returned.

3. The Forest Department will be addressed on the subject of plants which can be spared from their plantation in the Narsipur Taluk, and I have sent him some seeds.

4. The other two places mentioned by Venkatachar, when Amil of Narsipur, are not in my opinion well fitted for plantations, and I would recommend that, for the present year, only the bed of the Ammanakere should be planted up as an experiment, and I also strongly recommend that the terms arranged by the present Amil with the ryots regarding 20 per cent of the trees being their property should be ratified, as by this arrangement the ryots will be induced to take trouble in keeping the young plants watered during the hot weather, and there will be no cost to Government.

Abstract Translation of the Narsipur Amildar's report.

The Amildar of the Narsipur Taluk reports that the ryots of the neighbouring villages have agreed to raise plants at the appointed place at the rate of 20 each ryot on condition of their being allowed the right to two of every ten trees so planted by them—that about 1,000 pits have already been dug by the ryots, and the others will shortly be ready—that should the plants be put in soon after the pits are ready, it is hoped that they would grow quickly and well in the rainy season. Therefore the Forest Department may be requested to give as many plants as they can from their plantation which is about to be abandoned. Should this number be insufficient, seeds will have to be supplied and plants raised therefrom, but this method will cause delay.

That it is proposed to dig a trench around the plantation instead of a hedge, this work will be performed by ryots, as well as that of pitting, planting, &c., at no cost to Government. The ryots are reported to do this work of their free will.

The extent of the land proposed to be planted is about 8 acres, 17 guntas, 23 yards, and may hold about 500 plants each acre, thus there will be 4,202 plants in all.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1045, dated 7th October 1875.

His docket No. 830, dated 16th ultimo.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward herewith a statement shewing particulars of kandayam land taken up for the casuarina plantation at Narsipur, and to state that the Amildar has reported that the pattedars are not willing to give up the land without compensation.

2. The Amildar calculates compensation in three different ways, and what appears to be most reasonable is five years' kandayam which is generally given in such cases.

Statement shewing the Area, Assessment, &c., of Kandayam land taken up for the Casuarina Plantation in the Narsipur Taluk.

Hobli.	Names of Pattedars.	Name of Field.	Particulars. Extent. K.	K.	M.	Assessment.			Compensation calculated at 5 years' Kandayam.			Compensation calculated according to the average value of produce for the last 5 years.			Compensation according to the market value of the land.			Remarks
Nanje	Hebbaraiya, Shanbhog	Kodi Hola ...	..	...	12	0	13	1	22	5	2	116	4	0	50	0	0	
	Do ...	Vardanakatte Hola.	...	3	2	3	10	4										
	Narasimha Avadhani ...	Benger Field ...	...	5	13	1	11	1	34	2	8	290	6	3	100	0	0	
	Do ...	Kere Melana Hola.	...	6	15½	5	2	3										
			...	16	10½	11	4	9	56	7	10	406	10	3	150	0	0	

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1255, dated 27th November 1875.

His docket No. 952, dated 18th ultimo.

With reference to the above, has the honor to state that compensation to the owners of the kandayam land taken up on account of the casuarina plantation may be met from Rs. 500 provided for in the Budget under the head "Fuel Tracts."

The Amildar reports that nearly 5000 pits have been dug and a nursery has been formed in which the young plants have grown to the height of 3 to 9 inches. They cannot however be transplanted before the commencement of the next rainy season.

Further orders are requested as to the payment of compensation.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 1st February 1876.

No. 8212—Rev.-F. 78, dated Bangalore, 1st February 1876.

Order.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that no intimation of the failure of the casuarina plantation formed by the Forest Department in the Narsipur Taluk has been made by the Conservator.

2. The payment of compensation of Rs. 56—7—9 for the land taken up for the formation of a new experimental plantation in the same taluk, as proposed by the Commissioner, is sanctioned, the amount being met from Rs. 500 provided in the current year's Budget under the head "Fuel Tracts." The assessment of Rs. 11—4—5 is remitted.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, (Revenue-Forests), No. 2509, dated Bangalore, 21st January 1876.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that another theft was committed in the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Mysore, and the following articles stolen:—

1 Small blackwood box containing some stationery and records.
1 Pen-knife.
1 Brass lamp-stand.
1 Small box containing office seal, vernacular current registers (From and To) and papers.

The matter was duly brought to the notice of the Police authorities and the houses of suspected individuals were searched, but none of the articles lost were found. The Police is reported to be still on the look out for the property lost.

I have ordered an office seal to be made up at once at a cost of Rs. 10 and supplied to the Assistant Conservator as it is absolutely required for his Office, and trust the Chief Commissioner will sanction it.

No. 8196—R.-F. 226, dated Bangalore, 1st February 1876.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner sanctions another seal being made up for the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Mysore, at a cost of Rs. 10, in lieu of the one reported to have been stolen from that Office.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District will be requested to furnish a special report from the Police Assistant Commissioner, as to the circumstances of the theft of the seal and other articles referred to in the foregoing letter, which, as being the second occurrence of this kind in the Office of the Mysore Range Assistant Conservator, indicates the need of a special enquiry.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 29th February 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 2623, dated 3rd February 1876, and its enclosure, from the Conservator of Forests.

—

No. 9204—REV.-F. 240, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter the Conservator submits a set of rules for dealing with timber when seized under attachment, and pending adjudication thereon.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that the simplest course would be to authorize the Village Patels to receive charge of seized timber until the orders of the Magistrate are received. The Forest or Police Officer seizing the wood should at once report the circumstance to the Taluk or other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

3. It will be requisite in every case that an inventory of the timber so seized should be prepared and attested by the Patel, on delivery to him, and the subsequent re-delivery of the timber when duly authorized should be attested on the same list by the Patel, as well as the Officer taking piossesson.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Interest on loans of public money.* Communicating to Divisional and District Officers, Government of India, Financial Department Resolution No. 191, bearing on the subject.	No. 8200—F. 10, dated 1st Feb. 1876.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Contributions in payment of the loan of Rs. 37,000 made to Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.* Communicating to the Trustees of the institutions, copy of Government of India No. 2576, relative to the payment of the moiety chargeable to the British Government.	No. 8260—516, dated 2nd Feb. 1876.	...	...	1 to 2
5 to 6	*Pudarat Funds of Temples.* Directing that such, consisting of sums of Rs. 500 and under, be invested in Government securities, the interest being credited in account with the several institutions.	No. 8438—17, dated 8th Feb. 1876.	...	...	2
7 to 8	*Mortgage-deed of Bishop Cotton's Schools and College.* Communicating to Officers concerned, opinion received from Mr. Gould, on a question raised with reference to the amount of interest chargeable on the loan on the 1st of May each year.	No. 8513—527, dated 9th Feb. 1876.	...	...	3
9 to 10	*Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police.* Forwarding to the Inspector General of Police and Deputy Accountant General, copies of correspondence with the Government of India, relative to the grant of a progressive scale of salaries to this Establishment.	No. 8601—535, dated 11th Feb. 1876.	...	...	4 to 6
11 to 12	*Batta to the Office Establishment and Orderlies of an Assistant Commissioner of Police.* Sanctioning such being drawn at $\frac{1}{10}$ths of pay, provided the scale laid down is not exceeded.	No. 8876—542, dated 18th Feb. 1876.	...	...	6 to 7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
13 to 14	*Administration of District Funds.* Directing that the control be transferred from the Public Works to the General Department.	No. 8928—12, dated 19th Feb. 1876.	...	...	7 to 8
15 to 16	*Money Order transactions between the Indian Treasuries and Mysore.* Forwarding correspondence on the subject with the Government of India to the Deputy Accountant General.	No. 9036—549, dated 22nd Feb. 1876.	...	...	9
17 to 18	*Munsiffs' Court-houses in the Mysore District.* Sanctioning their construction in the localities indicated, as also a new Taluk Office at Mandya.	No. 9133—556, dated 25th Feb. 1876.	...	..	9 to 10
19 to 20	*Shringeri-Begarhalla road.* Revising the sanction already accorded and raising the estimate to Rs. 28,425.	No. 9209—566, dated 29th Feb. 1876.	...	...	11

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 1st February 1876.

Government of India, Financial Department, Accounts, Resolution No. 191, dated Fort William, the 12th January 1876.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, no loan of public money shall be made under the provision of any special law, bearing a less rate of interest than 4½ per cent, and no such loan shall be made otherwise bearing a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be distributed for information and guidance as follows :—

To the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

To the several Local Governments and Administrations.

To the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt of India.

D. BARBOUR,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To—The Chief Commissioner, Mysore.

No. 8200—FINL. 10, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDERED that the foregoing be communicated to the undermentioned Officers for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendent of Coorg.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3425, dated Bangalore, 2nd October 1875.

In continuation of my letter No. 1850 of the 15th July last, I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that I have received from the Honorary Secretary to Bishop Cotton's Schools and College with his letter of the 12th instant, a further sum of Rs. 300 sent as a contribution towards the payment of the loan of Rs. 37,000 made to that institution, as appears from the accompanying letter from the Honorary Secretary dated 15th instant.

2. As on the last occasion, I beg that agreeably to the Financial Secretary's letter No. 549, dated 30th April 1875, the Government of India may be moved to direct the payment of one half of the amount now contributed, the other moiety being paid by the Mysore Government.

Letter No. 6179—43, dated 29th October 1875, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, soliciting sanction to the payment of the moiety above referred to.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
8th February 1876.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2576, dated Fort William, the 26th November 1875.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 6179—43, dated the 29th October 1875, I am directed to state that the Honorable the President in Council authorizes the payment of Government contribution of Rs. 150, being equal to a moiety of the contribution from private subscriptions, towards the payment of the loan of Rs. 37,000 made to Bishop Cotton's Schools and College at Bangalore. His Honor in Council also authorizes you to make future payments in similar cases, without reference to the Government of India, provided the amount chargeable to the British Government does not exceed in all Rs. 9,250, besides the Rs. 7,625—8—0, sanctioned in the orders conveyed in para 2 of my letter No. 549, dated 30th April last.

Copy forwarded to the Comptroller General and the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, for information and guidance.

No. 8260—Finl. 516, dated Bangalore, 2nd February 1876.

Order.—Ordered that copy of the foregoing be communicated to the Trustees of Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Trustees, Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

Read—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2664—4, dated 9th July 1874.

Nagar Division Commissioner's No. 288—45, dated 26th August 1874.

Nundydroog Division Commissioner's No. 81, dated 29th November 1875.

Ashtagram Division Commissioner's No. 734—92, dated 14th December 1875.

Deputy Accountant General's No. 4909, dated 20th January 1875.

No. 8438—Finl. 17, dated Bangalore, 8th February 1876.

Order thereon.—With reference to para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2664—4, dated 9th July 1874, the Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that the Puduvat funds of temples, consisting of sums of Rs. 500 and under, be invested in a lump sum in the name of the Deputy Commissioner of each District for the time being, in Government securities, the interest from which will from time to time be credited by the Muzrayi Officer in account with the several institutions.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 9th February 1876.

Opinion of Mr. Gould on the Mortgage-deed of Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, dated 29th January 1876.

Since writing on this matter, I have received a complete copy of the mortgage-deed and I find that there is no mistake or inconsistency in its provisions to give rise to any doubt.

2. The clause which provides for the payment of interest (pages 7 and 8 of copy) is as follows:— "And the said Trustees do hereby for themselves and their successors in office covenant with the said "Mysore Government and their successors that if the said sum of Rs. 37,000 or any part thereof shall "remain unpaid, they the said Trustees or their successors in office will out of the funds of the said "schools and college, so long as the same sum or any part thereof shall remain unpaid, pay to the Mysore "Government, their successors, or assigns interest for the said sum of Rs. 37,000 *or for so much thereof as* "*shall for the time being remain unpaid* at the rate of five per cent per annum by twelve equal monthly "payments, &c., &c."

3. These are the *operative* words of the instrument. The words "on the 1st May of each future year" are only in a *recital* of a despatch of the Government of India (which despatch apparently contemplated an annual payment of interest) which is of course correctly recited.

4. Instead of an annual payment of interest however the deed provides for a *monthly* payment, This is a matter of detail which was perfectly understood at the time of the execution of the mortgage. and there is no inconsistency in the provisions by which it is effected.

No. 8513—Finl. 527, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1876.

Order thereon.—The foregoing opinion was obtained on a question raised in the correspondence marginally denoted, as to whether or not interest on the loan granted by the Mysore Government to the Trustees of Bishop Cotton's Schools and College is chargeable on the whole amount of balance due on the 1st of May of each year, without reference to intermediate payments.

From Deputy Accountant General, to the Trustees, Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, No. 3408, dated 13th November 1875.
From Honorary Secretary, Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, dated 17th idem.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that Mr. Gould's opinion as to the legal construction to be placed upon the wording of the deed, where it has been thought open to doubt, may be accepted and adopted.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Accountant General.
„ Honorary Secretary, Bishop Cotton's Schools and College.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 11th February 1876.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 6800—F. 101, (Finance), dated Bangalore, 22nd November 1875.

I am desired to submit for the favorable consideration and orders of His Excellency the President in Council, the accompanying proposition statement providing for a scale of progressive salaries for the officials of the establishment of the Deputy Inspector General of Police.

2. It has been difficult to estimate with any accuracy the office requirements of the Deputy Inspector General, until the revision of the Police, throughout the Province, has been fully carried out, and hitherto this has been temporarily met by assistance from, and corresponding reductions in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, but considering the importance of not impairing the efficiency of the latter office, by continued reductions to meet the requirements of the Deputy Inspector General's Office, it has been determined to sever the two offices at once, and to provide for a distinct establishment for the latter office. The gradual introduction of system into the Police Administration, with progress of reorganization, renders this the more necessary, and it is found impossible to carry on the duties with the existing small and inadequate establishment. The Office of the Deputy Inspector General has necessarily to deal with all details of Police Administration throughout the Province, from the preparation of books for the instruction of the men, to the promulgation of rules for internal management, the scrutiny of Police returns, and general supervision.

3. As an inducement to men who in time will have gained experience in the work connected with the Police, it is proposed to make the pay progressive ; the officials by gradual increments attaining their maximum salaries in 5 years, and it is further recommended that these increments shall not be claimable by mere tenure of office, but by the ascertained capacity of each individual. In case of men nominated to vacancies they will be required to enter at the lowest grade of salary, which will be raised only as they shew aptitude for the work.

4. The cost of the existing establishment of the Deputy Inspector General's Office is Rs. 290 per month, and this has been wholly met by transfers and reductions in the Judical Commissioner's Office. There is also a further saving of 90 Rs. in the latter Office, which it is proposed to utilize towards the revised establishment for the Deputy Inspector General ; deducting the above, the maximum increased charge after the 5th year for the Deputy Inspector General's Office will be Rs. 174 per mensem, and under the circumstances set forth, I am to solicit that the sanction of His Excellency may be obtained to these proposals.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION SUBMITTED BY THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONR OF MYSORE.

Extract from Department of Government of India.		Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.						PROPOSITION.										GROUNDS OF PROPOSITION.	Local Government's recommendation.	ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
			Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.		PERMANENT.				TEMPORARY.								*Foreign Department.*	*Financial Department.*		
No.	Date		No.	Designation.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Designation.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Remarks.	Remarks.	Orders.
										Minimum.			Annual Increments from 1876 to 1881.				*Maximum.*							
		Deputy Inspector General of Police.	1	Head Clerk	120	0	0	1	Manager ...	120	0	0	30	0	0		150	0	0					
			1	Clerk	60	0	0	1	English Head Clerk ...	60	0	0	15	0	0		75	0	0					
			1	Do	50	0	0	1	Statistical Clerk ...	50	0	0	20	0	0		70	0	0					
			3	Do at 20 each ...	60	0	0	1	Head Accountant and Translator per Writer ..	60	0	0	5	0	0		65	0	0					
			6	Rs.....	290	0	0	1	Dy Accountant and Copyist	20	0	0	20	0	0		40	0	0	*Vide* covering letter No 6800—I. 101, dated Bangalore, 22nd November 1875.				
								1	Record-keeper and Despatch Clerk . ..	40	0	0	10	0	0		50	0	0					
								1	Dy Record-keeper and Indexer	20	0	0	15	0	0		35	0	0					
								1	Kanarese Reader and Copyist	20	0	0	10	0	0		30	0	0					
								1	Store-keeper .	20	0	0	5	0	0		25	0	0					
								2	Lascars at Rs 7 ...	14	0	0					14	0	0					
								11	Rs .	424	0	0					354	0	0					
									Deduct present establishment provided from Judicial Commissioner's Office				-90	0	0									
									Further saving in above Office ...				90	0	0		380	0	0					
									Actual Maximum Increase ..								174	0	0					

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
18th February 1876.

From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 8, J, (Judicial), dated Fort William, the 22nd January 1876.

In reply to your Offg. Secretary's letter No. 6800—F. 101 dated 22nd November 1875, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council sanctions a scale of progressive salaries for the office establishment of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Mysore, as recommended by you. It is understood that the maximum increase of Rs. 174 per mensem will be reached by annual increments in 5 years, *viz.*, in 1881; and that the progressive rates of pay will only be given in consideration of approved service.

No. 8601—FINL. 535, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDERED that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the undermentioned Officers for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To— The Inspector General of Police.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Offg. Inspector General of Police in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2984—1240, dated Bangalore, 8th January 1876.

I have the honor to forward the correspondence noted in the margin on the subject of batta to the Office Establishment and orderlies of the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Chitaldroog District, and to request that you will obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the usual scale of batta being passed to such Police Officers as are not drawing horse-allowance, whenever they are required to proceed on duty beyond the distance prescribed by the Deputy Accountant General.

Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's Docket No. 333, dated 3rd December 1875. Deputy Inspector General's No. 2873—1193, dated 13th December 1875, to the Deputy Accountant General, and his reply No. 4612, dated 23rd December 1875, thereon.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Deputy Inspector General of Police, No. 333, dated 3rd December 1875.

The Police Establishment at Head-Quarters consists of the Officers and men as noted in the margin.

1 Court Inspector.
2 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Jamadar.
2 Daffedars.
1 Lascar.
11 Peons.

2. The Court Inspector and two orderlies including the one allowed to him, follow the camps of the undersigned when he moves out.

3. The Officiating Police Assistant takes out with him a Sub-Inspector, a Jamadar, a Daffedar, his Lascar, two of his personal orderlies and one office orderly.

4. The General Assistant's Court orderly follows his camp.

5. Has the honor to recommend the usual batta, *viz*, $\frac{3}{10}$ths of pay per month, being allowed to the above when travelling beyond the limits of Chitaldroog Taluk.

From the Deputy Inspector General of Police, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 2873—1193, dated 13th December 1875.

Has the honor to forward copy of No. 333 of the 3rd November, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, and with reference thereto, to request a ruling on the subject of batta to the Office Establishment and orderlies accompanying the Assistant Commissioner of Police when on circuit, and to inform him that if approved the charge can be met from Savings of Establishment, which are very considerable.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 19th February 1876.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General of Police, No. 4612, dated 23rd December 1875.

Your docket No. 2873—1193, dated 13th December 1875.

Has the honor to state that it appears to the undersigned that the Office Establishment and orderlies of the Deputy Commissioner and Police Assistant Commissioner are eligible for batta at 3-10ths of pay per mensem when accompanying the officer on duty beyond 5 miles from head-quarters.

Inspectors or other Police Officers of any class who receive horse-allowance should not be allowed batta.

The Chief Commissioner's sanction should be obtained to the proposal.

No. 8876—FINL. 542, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—Travelling batta at the usual rate of $\frac{3}{10}$ths of pay may be drawn by such public servants accompanying Police Assistant Commissioners on duty beyond 5 miles from District head-quarters, as are not entitled to horse-allowance, provided that the following scale is not exceeded:—

1 Sub-Inspector.	2 Orderly Constables.
1 Jamadar or Daffedar.	1 Lascar.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Inspector General of Police.
" Deputy Accountant General.

READ—

Department of Public Works Secretary's note of the 6th August 1875, and its enclosure.
Deputy Accountant General's memo enclosed in his letter No. 3717 of the 30th October 1875.

No. 8928—FINL. 12, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In connection with the proposal made by the Department of Public Works Secretary in his note above read for increasing the pay of the Local Fund establishment attached to the Controller's Office, the Offg. Chief Commissioner has considered the propriety or otherwise of transferring the control of the administration of the District Funds from the Public Works to the General Department, and after a full consideration of the subject, has come to the conclusion that it is in every way preferable to retain the control in the latter Department. Mr. Dalyell accordingly desires that the budget estimates and all correspondence relating to the funds in question may hereafter be submitted to the Secretary in the General Department instead of to the Department of Public Works Secretary as heretofore.

2. On receipt of the budget estimates from the Commissioners of Divisions, the estimates of income will be carefully reviewed in the Huzur Daftar Department, and in dealing with the items of expenditure, the proposals of the District Fund Committees will be acceded to as far as practicable. The estimates of expenditure after being thus prepared, will be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for any remarks or modifications he may desire to suggest, and when finally revised, the budgets will issue under the Chief Commissioner's sanction. The Chief Engineer will also afford his professional advice with regard to projects of the nature of original works which will be referred to him before being sanctioned in the General Department.

3. The words " Secretary in the Department Public Works," occurring in para 7 of the Subsidiary Rules framed for the guidance of District Fund Committees under Notification No. 110 of 4th July 1874, should be substituted by " Secretary in the General Department."

4. The audit of all expenditure from Local Funds on public works will, as laid down in para 26 of the Subsidiary Rules, continue to be performed in the Office of the Controller, Public Works Accounts.

5. The above arrangements render it necessary that the District Funds establishment at present employed in the Department Public Works Secretary's and Controller's Offices should be revised and distributed so as to meet all requirements. The additional establishment applied for by the Controller, involving an increase of Rs. 88 per mensem over the existing scale, is sanctioned.

The establishment for the Department Public Works and the General Secretary's Offices will be fixed as shewn below :—

D. P. W. Secretary's Office.

1 Clerk	..	Rs. 35	2 Draughtsmen	..	Rs. 60
2 Calculators	..	„ 55	2 Peons	..	„ 12
				Total...	162

General Secretary's Office.

Daftar Department.

3 Clerks	..	Rs. 90	1 Record-keeper	..	Rs. 20
				Total	.. 110

6. The cost of the several establishments as revised above, amounts to Rs. 469 per mensem, or Rs. 138 in excess of the existing scale. The increase should be debited to the District Funds of the several Districts as shewn below —

Bangalore District. Túmkúr do Kolar do Mysore do Hassan do Kadur do	Rs. 17 each per mensem.
Shimoga and— Chitaldroog	Rs. 18 each per mensem.

7. The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to make the necessary provision for the increased charge in the Budgets of 1876—77.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W.
„ Controller, P. W. Accounts.
„ Dy. Accountant General.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd February 1876.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 5542—Finl. 36, dated 7th October 1875.

In reply to your letter No. 2563, dated 17th August 1875, on the subject of the adjustment of money order transactions between the Indian Treasuries and Mysore, I am directed to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 2935—72 of the 17th September 1875, from the Controller of the Money Order Department in Mysore; and to state that the Offg. Chief Commissioner would for the reasons stated by Mr. Hudson strongly deprecate any change in the existing arrangements.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Comptroller General, Financial Department, No. 477 (Accounts), dated Fort William, the 27th January 1876.

With reference to correspondence ending with your report No. 1299, dated the 20th December 1875, on the subject of the adjustment of money order transactions between the British Indian Treasuries and those of Mysore and Berar, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction your proposal that such adjustments may be made on the basis of actual payments only, India and each of those provinces (Mysore and Berar) respectively recovering the amount of its actual payments, together with a commission of one per cent thereon. His Excellency in Council is pleased also to sanction your further proposal that for overland money orders credit for full receipts should be given to India by the Mysore and Berar Administrations, and that these Administrations should be remunerated on the same principle as for inland orders.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, and to the Resident and the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, for information and guidance.

Copy of the above letter also forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

No. 9036—Finl. 549, dated Bangalore, 22nd February 1876.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 825—Finl. 109, dated Camp Umattúr, 29th January 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6949—70 of the 29th November 1875, and in reply to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that Nanjangúd is in every respect the best locality for the Munsiff's Court, and that the Dalvayi's house affords excellent accommodation; but I have some doubt whether it is advisable to rent it for 8 years at an aggregate expense of Rs. 2,400, though it might be so rented for a year or two if provision cannot be made in the Budget for a new Court-house, a site for which I should say might be found outside the town if not actually in it. Additional accommodation is much required at Mandya, and the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner that the present building should be appropriated as a Munsiff's Court and a new Taluk Cutcherry added to it seems to be a good one. If possible I consider that this should be done at once.

Letter No. 1479 of the 17th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner on the subject, is herewith forwarded in original (to be returned).

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 1479, dated Camp French Rocks, 17th January 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1518 of the 4th December last, forwarding copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6949—70 of the 29th November, on the subject of the arrangements proposed to be made to provide accommodation for the Munsiff's Courts at Nanjangúd and Mandya.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 25th February 1876.

2. From the enclosed list of suits filed in the Nanjangúd Sub-Division Munsiff's Court, it will be seen that the number filed from Chamrajnagar does not exceed those from the Nanjangúd Taluk, while most cases come from the Talkad Taluk. The head-quarters of the Munsiff could not be however located at Narsipur owing to its distance from Gundlupet. In Nanjangúd, good accommodation is available for travellers, and houses are procurable for the accommodation of the officials; therefore on further consideration I am of opinion that the Munsiff's Court should remain as at present at Nanjangúd.

3. The upper room in the Dalvayi's house makes one of the finest Court-rooms in the Province. The owner has expressed his willingness to rent the house for Rs. 25 per mensem on a lease for eight years. I may mention that the Taluk Cutcherry is situated in the middle of the bazar, and the building does not admit of extension: also that no suitable site is available in the town for a new building. The only other plan that suggests itself would be to make over the present school house for a Munsiff's Court and to buy some native house for the school; but the arrangement is not likely to be approved of by the Educational Department. Under these circumstances, I beg that sanction may be accorded to the Dalvayi's house being secured on a lease for eight years.

4. As for the Mandya Munsiff's Court, the present Taluk Cutcherry, which was once the old bungalow, does not admit of extension. It would however do well for the Munsiff's Court and a new Taluk Cutcherry can be built quite close to it by removing the present compound wall. The Executive Engineer may be requested to expedite the preparation of the requisite plan and estimate including provision for a new compound wall with gate on the western and southern side, and due provision should now be made for the work in the Department Public Works Budget for the next official year.

The rent of the houses now occupied by the Munsiffs may be met from general savings of the Province, as there is no item in the Budget of this District under which any saving is expected.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2681—297, dated Bangalore, 19th February 1876.

I have the honor, in reply to your No. 8683—1776 of the 12th instant, to state that both Nanjangúd and Mandya are central stations of local importance within the jurisdiction of Munsiffs; and are likely to remain as sites of the Courts even if the system of Circuit Courts is after experiment disapproved, and that therefore it is very desirable that good Court-houses should be established at these places.

2. The house selected at Nanjangúd seems to be suitable, but I agree with the Commissioner that to take it for so long a lease as eight years seems unnecessary and undesirable. If it can be so arranged, a lease on the same rent for two years is preferable.

3. With respect to Mandya, if the building described as the "old bungalow" is in a fair state of repair, it might be occupied by the Munsiff.

4. The enclosures of your letter under reply are herewith returned.

No. 9133—Finl. 556, dated Bangalore, 25th February 1876.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner approves of Nanjangúd and Mandya being fixed as sites for the Munsiff's Court-houses. At Nanjangúd, temporary accommodation for the Court may be secured for a term of three years, on a monthly lease of Rs. 25 if practicable. Provision may be made for the construction of a new Court-house at that place, if a suitable site can be obtained.

2. At Mandya the present Taluk Cutcherry is reported to be suitable for a Munsiff's Court, and may be so utilized when available for the purpose. The Chief Engineer is requested to take steps for the construction of a new Taluk Cutcherry at Mandya.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.
" Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
" Chief Engineer, D. P. W.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 29th February 1876.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

READ—

Letter No. 2807 of the 7th December 1875, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.

Memo No. 2808 of do to the Executive Engineer, Kadur Division.

Docket No. 1815—460 of the 20th December 1875, from the Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, to the Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Chief Engineer's endorsement to Controller, Public Works Accounts, dated 26th December 1875.

Memo by the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, dated 7th February 1876.

Memo by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, for Chief Commissioner's orders.

No. 9209—FINL. 566, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances represented, the sanction conveyed in Department Public Works Secretary's No. 2807 of the 7th December 1875, for constructing the Shringeri-Begarhalla road, (Budget Item No. 31) is revised and the estimate raised to Rs. 28,425 as per particulars given in the margin.

Original sanctioned Estimate ...	Rs.	26,021
Excess to be passed in account for the prelminary expenditure incurred prior to the sanction ...	,,	2,404
Sanction as now revised...	Rs.	28,425

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W.
,, Executive Engineer, Kadur Division.
,, Commissioner, Nagar Division.
,, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
,, Controller, P. W. Accounts, Mysore.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*School of Engineering and Natural Science.* Passing orders on the Principal's report on the second quarterly examination of the students of the school.	No. 8215—1671, dated 1st Feb. 1876.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Result of the Survey Settlement lately introduced in the Shimoga and Sagar Taluks.* Intimating to Nagar Commissioner in reply that it will be desirable to watch the Survey Settlement in respect of the villages indicated which are principally affected by it, and calling for a statement hereafter as particularized.	No. 8326—168, dated 4th Feb. 1876.	...	...	2 to 5
5 to 6	*Scarcity of food and water in the Chitaldroog and Shimoga Districts.* Communicating to certain Officers the Officiating Chief Commissioner's further observations on the subject.	No. 8504—172, dated 5th Feb. 1876.	...	...	6
7 to 8	*Cultivation of bamboos for the manufacture of paper stock.* Forwarding copies of papers received from the Government of India, to the Officers specified for information.	No. 8413—191, dated 8th Feb. 1876.	...	*Vide* Progs. for Nov. 1875, Part I, "General," Index Nos. 21 to 22.	7 to 13
9 to 10	*Cholera.* Forwarding to Deputy Commissioners of Districts correspondence from the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals relative to the possibility of the re-appearance of the disease in an epidemic form in the Province during the current year.	No. 8542—195, dated 10th Feb. 1876.	...	...	13
11 to 12	*Foot and mouth disease in cattle.* Forwarding to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Superintendent of Coorg, copy of Government of India No. 1—8 with enclosure, in continuation of previous order.	No. 8532—194, dated 10th Feb. 1876.	...	*Vide* Progs. for Nov. 1875, Part II, "General," No. 37.	14 to 16
13 to 14	*India Law Reports.* Sanctioning proposal of Judicial Commissioner to supply every Judicial Assistant and Munsiff with a copy.	No. 8608—199, dated 11th Feb. 1876.	...	...	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index of Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
15 to 16	*Extension of Medical aid to the community of the Province.* Communicating to Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals the Officiating Chief Commissioner's observations on a communication from Doctor Ranking on the subject.	No. 8687—1779, dated 12th Feb. 1876.	...	...	17 to 23
17 to 18	*Avenue trees.* Communicating to Officers denoted suggestions from the Conservator of Forests as to the treatment of the young trees during this dry season.	No. 8773, 201, dated 15th Feb. 1876.	...	...	23
19 to 20	*Unexploded shells.* Passing orders on a communication from the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, reporting the death of a Native by an unexploded shell.	No. 8878—1855, dated 18th Feb. 1876.	...	...	24
21 to 22	*Revenue Inspectors.* Sanctioning the entertainment temporarily of three—to be employed in the Chitaldroog District to supervise relief works.	No. 9020—184, dated 21st Feb. 1876.	...	...	24
23 to 24	*Indian Law Reports.* Requesting Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., to supply a copy to each of the Officers denoted.	No. 8985—1895, dated 21st Feb. 1876.	...	*Vide* this Statement Nos. 13 and 14.	25
25 to 26	*District Fund Committee of the Tumkur District.* Passing orders on a reference from the Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject of the issue of a letter of credit in its favor for Rs. 3,763—0—0.	No. 9037—202, dated 22nd Feb. 1876.	...	*Vide* Part II, of this Vol. "Financial," No.	25

From the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3006, dated Bangalore, 12th January 1876.

I have the honor to forward for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner the report of the Principal on the second quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science.

2. It is satisfactory to note that since the date of the last report, submitted with this Office No. 1525 of the 10th August, a decided improvement has taken place in the diligence and application of several students previously censured, and that the opportunity of further trial granted to them by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 6878—Genl. 1391 of the 25th November has been put to good purpose.

3. The Upper Department now contains only 8 students, one (Raju Modaliar) having resigned. Of this number according to the University standard 6 have passed, in the order noted in the margin. Comparing the results with those of the previous examination, it will be seen that the first two still maintain a decided superiority over the rest of the class. Venkatachari has been forced to yield the third place and is now fifth. Lovery has placed himself above Muttanna and Abdul Karim. These last two have failed, but Mr. Gramatzki is of opinion that they have worked hard and will probably recover their position if allowed to continue till next examination.

Srinivas Rao
Govindacharlu
Balakrishna Tivari
Raghavalu Naidu
Venkatachari
Lovery

4. In the Lower Department there are 6 students, C. Krishna Rao having put himself out, as last reported, by prolonged absence from study. The two who passed in August again head the list and are the only successful ones*. Regarding the remainder, K. Krishna Rao has fallen even lower than before, and as Mr. Gramatzki has not the slightest hope that he will ever be found competent to complete the course, I think he should be removed from the school. The remaining three are recommended for another chance, as, though unsuccessful, they appear to have made an effort to improve during the past quarter.

*Nala Nayagam
Narsimhaiengar

5. The detailed course of study for the school, I may add, is under preparation and will be the subject of a separate communication when ready.

From the Principal, School of Engineering and Natural Science, To the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, dated Bangalore, 29th December 1875.

I have the honor to lay before you the report of the examination of the students attending the School of Engineering and Natural Science held in December 1875.

2. The Upper Department consists now of 8 students, Raju Modaliar having resigned his appointment since last examination. I am glad to state that the results of the examination are far more favorable than last time, *vide* Statement A, and accepting the University standard, the marginal noted 6 passed, Muttanna failing in one subject but obtaining more than $\frac{1}{3}$ marks, and Abdul Karim failing in two subjects and obtaining less than $\frac{1}{3}$ marks. As the last two have worked hard, there is a fair chance of their making up for lost time, and under these circumstances, I beg to propose that they may be allowed another chance until next examination.

Srinivas Rao
Govinda-charlu
Palaki-hna Tivari
Raghavalu Naidu
Venkatachari
Lovery

3. In the 2nd Department, consisting of 6 students, the result of this examination has been the same as of the last. The same two, Nala Nayagam and Narsimhaiengar, passed again. Phaure and Anantaramaiengar failing in one subject, Ragavhachari in two but obtaining more than $\frac{1}{3}$ marks, and Krishna Rao failing in 2 subjects and obtaining less than $\frac{1}{3}$ marks. With reference to Krishna Rao I beg to state that I have not the slightest hope that he will ever complete the course, as he is not only wanting in abilities, but also lazy, and for these reasons I beg to recommend his removal from the school. The other 3 *viz.*, Raghavachari, Phaure and Anantaramaiengar might have another chance, if you deem it advisable.

4. I also beg to enclose copies of examination papers.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 1st February 1876.

No. 8215—Genl. 1671, dated Bangalore, 1st February 1876.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter the Director of Public Instruction submits Mr. Gramatzki's report on the second quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science.

2. The results reported are gratifying, and the Offg. Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that the students, who were unfavorably reported on, at the 1st quarterly examination, have been encouraged to apply themselves more diligently to their studies.

3. Before passing orders in the case of K. Krishna Rao, the Offg. Chief Commissioner would wish to have a special report in the matter, with any explanation that the student may be able to furnish of his failure to pass in any of the subjects as reported by the Principal.

4. The enclosures of the Director's letter are herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 2891—Genl. 75, dated 6th July 1875.

In forwarding the accompanying petitions* as marginally denoted from ryots in the Ságar and Shimoga Taluks complaining of the result of the new survey settlement, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that numerous other complaints from the same taluks have been received, and the circumstances would indicate the necessity for some special enquiry being made, not into the character of the settlement generally, but into individual cases where the enhancement of the assessment has been so considerable as to exceed 30 or 40 per cent of the former assessment. The enquiry which should be conducted on the spot should be confined to a statement of facts with the opinion of the Officer holding it as well as that of the Commissioner as to the grounds, if any, for the settlement being revised. The Officiating Chief Commissioner suggests that Mr. Cuningham should be deputed for this duty.

*Nos. 301, 302, 331, 332, 333, 351, 352, 362, 447, 480, 479, and 555.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 412—Genl. 220, dated Shimoga, 11th October 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 2891—75, dated 6th July 1875, forwarding petitions from ryots in the Shimoga and Ságar Taluks complaining of the result of the survey settlement lately introduced into these taluks.

6 Mr. Cuningham was, as suggested by the Chief Commissioner, deputed to make enquiries. His enclosed report has reference to the Shimoga Taluk only. He will report upon the petitions of the Ságar ryots when he goes to the spot after his return from leave.

5. The Chief Commissioner desired that the enquiry should be confined to individual cases where the enhancement of the assessment has exceeded 30 or 40 per cent of the former assessment, and that an opinion should be submitted as to the grounds, if any, for the settlement being revised.

4. I have read very carefully the printed correspondence and the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated 9th February 1875, regarding the settlement of the Shimoga Taluk, and taking it together with Mr. Cuningham's report into consideration I am of opinion that there are no grounds for revising the settlement.

5. Nothing about the general character of the settlement or the grouping and classification of the villages has been advanced which has not already been fully discussed; but the question of the classification of the soil which determines the assessment of each field has not received so much attention.

6. It is possible I suppose that although maximum rates have been fairly fixed, and villages judiciously grouped, an individual may have reason to complain that by a mistake of the Classers his field has been too highly assessed.

7. The difficulty of course is to put his complaint to the test, and Mr. Cuningham frankly admits that he does not pretend to the ability to detect such mistakes by an examination of the land.

8. Yet the means of properly investigating such complaints ought to be available, if only to satisfy Government, if not the ryot, that no injustice has been done to him.

9. There is a natural disinclination on the part of the Survey Department to admit the expediency in any case of re-examining any portion of their work; and it has been implied that to interfere with a part, even for purposes of rectification, would so much interfere with the whole that the general result would be mischievous rather than beneficial.

10. As bearing on this point I will make the following allusions to some portions of the printed correspondence adverted to above.

11. Captain Grant remarks in para 4 of his letter dated 22nd August 1874, that Revenue Officers are still unable to separate in their minds the effect of grouping villages for the purposes of assessment, from that of the operation of classifying the soil,—and he refers in proof to para 23 of Mr. Ricketts' letter.

12. Again, in para 25 Captain Grant makes another reference to Mr. Ricketts' para 23, wherein the latter alludes to the quality of the soil.—Captain Grant says that the Classing branch deals with such considerations in assigning a relative value to each field, and that they cannot be made to do duty a second time, and thus be allowed to affect the grouping of villages.

13. It would thus appear that the operations of the Classing branch when classifying the soil affect the grouping of villages for the purposes of assessment.

14. I have no doubt that this apparent contradiction can be easily explained by Captain Grant, but as it stands it does not help the Revenue Officer's mind to make the separation alluded to above.

15. In para 28 of his letter of the 9th April Captain Grant states "I propose to group the villages of the taluk as follows for the purpose of assessing the rice-lands."

Then follows (as in the case of dry lands also) a classifying of villages according to their position in the taluk, north, south or centre, and their corresponding advantages of climate, roads and markets.

16. With this the Field-Classers of soil have manifestly nothing to do, and I conclude that if it were considered advisable that they should go over again that part of their work which consists in noting the quality of the soil and the contiguity of water, the grouping of villages would not thereby be in the least affected.

17. The Classers' duty, as I understand it, is to fix a classification value on each field, and the actual rate finally imposed on each field is in the proportion of the sanctioned maximum for that village to the classification value of the field.

Thus—Let 16 be the highest classification value which can be assigned to any field, then as 16 : 12 Classers' value : : 1 Rupee maximum assessment : 12 annas the rate per acre of the field.

The work of the Classers is therefore very important as it affects the owners of the fields, and if it is not performed with much discrimination or very rigorously tested is certain to display many irregularities which do not come to light till after the settlement. It is then that the ryots complain that they have been unfairly dealt with and point to the great variety of rates which are to be found, as in the case of the village of Nauli, in neighbouring fields where in the first 10 Survey numbers, there are 8 dry rates, 4 wet and 5 garden, ranging respectively from annas 12 to annas 4—6, from Rs. 4—2 to Rs. 2—12 and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 1—8.

18. There may be good Classers' reasons for each of these rates, but they do not apparently lie on the surface so manifestly as to be recognized by the ryots, nor does it seem that an intelligent Revenue Officer as Mr. Cuningham is, feels himself able to give an opinion by examining the lands. If he had the advantage of going over these or other numbers, where inequality of rates is complained of, with an Officer of the Classing Department, and of learning from him on the spot the reasons for the classification value assigned to each numbers, his report would be of interest and might enable Government to deal with confidence with complaints of individual cases of over-assessment, such as, I presume, are referred to in para 33 of the Order of the Chief Commissioner on the settlement papers of the Shimoga Taluk.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 4th February 1876.

From the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Ságar Sub-Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 73, dated Shimoga, 4th September 1875.

I have the honor to report on the marginally noted petitions addressed to the Chief Commissioner complaining of the rates of assessment introduced by the Survey Department in the villages of Hiriyur, Nauli and Bommankatte gam, and forwarded for report with your dockets *Nos. 682 and 729, dated 21st and 25th July respectively.

Nos. 479, 480 664.

*The Commissioner's docket No. 354 of 16th July 1875, with enclosure, is herewith returned.

2. The first two petitions (479 and 480) from Bommankatte gam and Nauli complain of partiality and error in the classification of lands whereby "Nasht" land is made to bear a heavy assessment and, while land depending entirely on rainfall for water-supply pays heavily, other fields with good sources of irrigation are let off with light rates, and they also animadvert on the fact of different villages being assessed at different rates.

3. The latter circumstance arises from the grouping of villages which has already been discussed and settled and which belongs to the general character of the settlement—a matter which, underthe Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2891—75, dated the 6th July 1875, I am precluded from discussing ; while as to the alleged errors in classification, I should be simply misleading you and deceiving myself if I were to pretend to the ability to detect them by an examination of the land.

4. The allegations in these petitions indeed are so general that I could find no specific complaint of over-assessment to lay hold upon ; I therefore sent for the ryots (to try) and find out by personally questioning them what it was they complained of, and first I questioned them as to the contents of their petitions, because their both being in the same hand-writing made me suspect that the ryots who signed them were not real authors. The ryots of Nauli tell me their ground is not under any tank, the soil is bad and the assessment is high, while the men from Bommankatte urge that they have had to pay so much for putting up boundary marks that they cannot afford to pay the assessment now demanded of them. They each and all declared that they had told the writer of the petition—whose name they could not, or would not, give—what to say, but their memories were not sufficiently retentive to recall what those instructions were, and their grievances as detailed now certainly differ considerably from those set forth in writing.

5. The statement appended to this letter shews what each of the petitioners formerly paid for their land, what they are called upon to pay now and the rates ; these villages are in the first group, the maximum wet rate for which is rupees 6 and the statement shews that the rates on the lands complained of run from Rs. 2—10 to Rs. 3—15, none of them therefore have been classed highly.

6. In Nauli there are five wet numbers and one garden in which the petitioners have interest; of these three of the wet numbers and the garden have been thrown up. One Venkatappa, whose brother petitions for him, has relinquished a wet number assessed at Rs. 10 for 4 acres, the former kandayam on which was Rs. 3—12—6 or under a rupee an acre ; the same man throws up 1¾ acres of garden and about 4 acres of dry-land, assessed at Rs. 9—8—0, the garden rate being 4 Rs. and the dry crop rate 11 annas. For this number he used to pay 2 annas 4 pies, an average of about 5 pies an acre! No such rate could ever have been imposed and the inference is obvious, the man had extended his cultivation without leave. Nauli is within a couple of miles from Shimoga where surely the poorest garden can pay a rate of Rs. 4 an acre, two-thirds of the maximum for paddy land For the other relinquished lands one man was paying Rs. 6—4—6 for 2¼ acres now assessed at the rate of Rs. 3—15—0, while another held 6 acres 6 guntas for Rs. 9—1—2, the land being now assessed at Rs. 3—3—0 an acre; the same man holds land now assessed at Rs. 3—15—0 which was before the settlement paying about half that rate.

7. As regards the lands in Nauli being thrown up I find that 118 acres 20 guntas of land formerly paying Rs. 71—2—2 and now assessed at Rs. 163—12—0 have been relinquished, and the waste-land taken up amounts to 15 acres 8 guntas assessed at Rs 35.

8. Since the settlement however 56 acres 4 guntas assessed at Rs 70—4—0 have been darkhasted for and obtained. In some cases the occupancy right and right to trees were sold and the amount realized is Rs. 113. In one instance a garden raised from Rs. 11—5—6 to Rs. 32 was thrown up, but subsequently darkhasted for by several ryots and knocked down to the highest bidder at Rs. 79.

9. It is difficult to report on the Bommankatte villagers' petition in detail. Their complaint in writing is a general critique of the method of classifying lands, accompanied by advice as to how it should be done, but when questioned their only complaint is that they have to pay enhanced rates. They cannot say a word against the justice of them.

10. The rise in the rates was to be expected seeing that Bommankatte and Nauli are two of the six villages given by Captain Grant as those in which the greatest increase occurred, and from which he remarked complaints might be received.

11. The rates are by no means high, Rs. 10 being the highest in garden-land, while no wet land pays so much as 4 Rs. I can only ascribe the heavy increase in the demand on the petitioners' lands to the inequality and injustice of the former rates; take for instance petitioner Hak-Hanuma of Bommankatte, he was paying just over Rs. 9 for a field partly wet and partly dry, now assessed at Rs. 10, and he was giving only 15 annas 1 pie for over an acre of garden land now assessed at Rs. 10 an acre. For three other pieces of land each now assessed at annas 12 he formerly paid nil, 3 annas 7 pies, and 15 annas 2 pies respectively. The result of the settlement is to more than double his jamabandi, but the rise is almost all due to that piece of garden land which he may be said to have enjoyed for nothing hitherto.

12. Petition No. 664 from the Patel of Hiriyur sets forth that his ancestors built two tanks in that village and no one but he cultivates below them, and therefore he should be forgiven one-quarter of the assessment or charged dry rates ; next he complains of having to pay irrigation cess, and after contrasting unfavorably for the Mysore Revenue Survey the different systems of Madras and Bombay, he goes on to state that dry land has been classed as wet land, and wet land as garden, and that he will pay the expense of remeasurement if this is put to the test.

13. On examining Patel Mallaiya I find that he complained of having to pay irrigation cess on hearing a rumour, which is however incorrect, that such cess was levied in this taluk; that he believes his ancestors built the tanks some 400 or 500 years ago, but has no evidence to support his statement, and that he never complained of having to pay "Gadde Kandayam" before the settlement, and never brought forward his claim to the private right to these tanks to any one before sending in the petition under report, because he did not know of the order allowing him the reduction.

14. When asked about the land wrongly included as "wet" and "garden," he turned round and said the only land he has any complaint to make about is former No. 73 now numbers 7 and 20 with part of 19, the rates on which, he says, are excessive.

15. This land measures 33 acres 28 guntas, of which 29 acres 29 guntas are wet, and 3 acres 39 guntas dry land. The assessment aggregates Rs. 92 against former jamabandi Rs. 54—15—8. The rates are 3 and 4 rupees for wet land in No. 7 and 2-13 in No. 20 with 9 annas and 7 annas for dry land in Nos. 7 and 19 respectively. Before the settlement the dry land did not pay kandayam and the rate per acre on the wet land was about Rs. 1—13—7, this is now raised to about Rs. 3—0—5. The test of villages in each group is not printed with the settlement report, but from the data therein I suppose this village to be in the first group for wet land, the maximum rate there is Rs. 6 and the land about which the petitioner complains saying it is classed too high is but half way up the scale. It is the rate which raises his assessment, not the classification, and into that question I am not to enter. This petitioner, like the others, has no cause of complaint except that his jamabandi has been increased. He has hitherto been paying too little, but he does not like the change and he cries out against it.

16. With the petitions above reported on several more were sent from ryots of the Sâgar Taluk. I defer reporting upon them until the monsoon is over, and I can go to the spot ; as these referred to Shimoga Taluk, and I was at head-quarters I took them up at once, and reported separately. The petitions are herewith returned.

No. 8326—Genl. 168, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1876.

Order thereon.—It would seem from Mr. Cuningham's report that though relatively with the rates in other and adjoining villages the lands in the Nauli and Bommanhalli villages have been highly assessed, these rates are in other respects moderate. It will be desirable however to watch the effects of the Survey settlement in respect of the six villages which are principally affected by the new settlement, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that a statement should be submitted hereafter giving a comparison of the occupied numbers in the year before the settlement, with the state found to exist during the jamabandi of the next year, 1876—77, and with details of the old and new assessments in each number.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nagar Division.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th February 1876.

No. 8504—GENL. 172, DATED CAMP SHIMOGA, 5TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER.—Since recording his Proceedings of the 25th ultimo, the Offg. Chief Commissioner has travelled through considerable portions of the Davangere and Honnali Taluks in the Chitaldroog and Shimoga Districts, and has inspected several villages in the vicinity of Davangere, Harihar and other places en route. Whilst at Honnali, Mr. Dalyell also carefully considered the condition of the Channagiri Taluk with the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar, and on the whole has seen no reason to modify the conclusion arrived at in the Proceedings above noted to the effect that the threatened scarcity of food and water was local rather than general.

2. The dry crops have been specially short in the poorer soils of the Davangere Taluk, and in the northern corner no crop at all has been obtained. Similarly in the eastern portion of the Honnali Taluk, and in most places in the northern division of Channagiri less than a quarter crop has been reaped. On the other hand in several villages between Bharmasagar and Davangere and in the southern parts of Channagiri a good half crop has been secured, and a full crop in all the villages in the western half of the Honnali Taluk.

3. Prices are every where very considerably in excess of the usual rates at this period of the year, and though the recent harvest has affected them to some extent, they must be expected to range still higher during the next few months. It has been ascertained that, owing to short crops in all the taluks of the Bellary District which adjoin this Province, the prices of the staple dry grains are nearly double the selling rates at this period of last year, notwithstanding the plentiful harvest which has been obtained in the other taluks of that District; so that no very large importations can be expected from thence.

4. The Offg. Chief Commissioner is of opinion that those portions of the Honnali and Channagiri Taluks which have been noticed above are in as critical a position as the taluks of the Chitaldroog District, and desires that the bi-monthly report described in Proceedings dated 25th ultimo, No. 8131, may be submitted to him in regard to them.

5. As the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga has personally reported to Mr. Dalyell that the funds at his disposal for the provision of work for the poorer classes in these two taluks are likely to fall short towards the close of the present month, the Commissioner of the Division is authorized to advance such sum not in excess of Rupees 10,000 from the accumulations of the irrigation cess as he may consider necessary to meet the requirements of the case during the month of March. The sum granted under this sanction (which the Commissioner will be good enough to report at once) should be expended under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner on the repair of tanks, wells, or other similar works which are situated in such quarters as are known to have suffered the most serious loss of crop, or to be in immediate need of water for domestic purposes.

6. The Offg. Chief Commissioner will be glad to learn from Colonel Campbell with special reference to the localities indicated in these and the previous Proceedings what works he is prepared to recommend for the employment of the people, after the commencement of the next official year, should such a course be found necessary, what amount is available in the regular budget for the purpose, and what further sum is in his opinion likely to be needed.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
Copy to Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nundydroog Divisions, for information
To—The Deputy Accountant General.
„ Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 8th February 1876.

xtract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos. 13—21, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

[Fibres and Silk.]

READ—

A despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 53, dated the 14th October 1875, forwarding further correspondence on the subject of the cultivation of bamboos for the manufacture of paper stock.

A memorandum on bamboo cultivation in China, with remarks, by Mr. J. B. Dodds, Jamaica, dated the 30th September 1875.

Read also—

A letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 21st September 1875, No. 2956, forwarding two memoranda by the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Deputy Conservator of Forests in that province, relative to the establishment of a floating factory on the Brahmaputra for the manufacture of paper stock.

RESOLUTION.

No. 17.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the papers read above be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information and guidance, and to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for communication, with the papers forwarded with the communications dated the 22nd July and 26th August last, to the Superintendents of the Calcutta and Saharanpur Botanical Gardens, with reference to paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch of 14th October 1875.

(True Extract.)

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, To the Government of India, No. 53 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 14th October 1875.

I have received your Excellency's despatch dated August 9th (No. 5), 1875, forwarding your resolution and the memorandum of the Inspector-General of Forests, on the subject of Mr. Routledge's suggestions for the cultivation of bamboos for paper stock.

2. Your resolution to establish experimental plantations of bamboos in suitable localities has my approval, and I shall be glad to receive reports on the progress of the experiments; and I would suggest that the Superintendents of the various Botanical Gardens might also be desired to give their attention to the subject. Meanwhile I have forwarded a copy of Dr. Brandis' memorandum to Mr. Routledge, with a request that he will furnish me with any remarks or suggestions that may occur to him on the points touched upon by the Inspector-General.

3. I herewith transmit a copy of a letter, which has been received from the Colonial Office, on the subject of the cultivation of bamboo for economic purposes in the island of Trinidad. It gives some valuable information as to the manner in which the bamboo produces its annual shoots that should be brought to the notice of the persons charged with the experimental growth of bamboos.

4. I also forward for your information copy of further correspondence with Mr. Routledge. You will observe that I have informed him that I think it improbable that the Government can aid him further than by establishing experimental plantations.

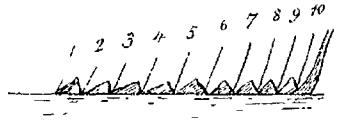
From W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., To the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Royal Gardens, Kew, the 9th September 1875.

Dr. Hooker desires me to call your attention (in reference to his letter of April the 10th last) to the enclosed extract from a reply which he has received from H. Prestoe, Esq., Colonial Botanist, Trinidad, in answer to enquiries which he had addressed to him on the subject of the cultivation of bamboos for economic purposes. Dr. Hooker would also be much obliged if you would be so kind as to

forward the enclosure to Mr. Markham at the India Office (with whom Dr. Hooker has also corresponded on the subject) for his perusal.

Extract of letter from H. Prestoe, Esq., Trinidad, to Dr. J. D. Hooker.

You are quite right in supposing that bamboos will not bear cutting like asparagus without very serious, if not fatal, results to the stools. The principle of growth is like this (only by irregularity of growth in the stools it is not readily seen)



and one shoot only is produced annually. It takes six years under most favorable conditions to develop a full-sized shoot from a cutting plant, or indeed *from any point along the rhizome* where it may have been induced to break by mutilation (most commonly by cutting the stems of course), *not at the extremity* or normal point of development indicated in the sketch by 0. I have endeavoured to represent the enlargement of the stem which occurs annually as the stems are thrown up one after the other, say from a *cutting plant or lateral development* induced by accident, see figures 1 to 6 during six years. After this the normal size being reached the stems are thrown up one after the other of uniform size, being of course affected somewhat, like everything else, by very wet or very dry seasons ; but this *uniformity of development* is maintained in the last shoot only by the assistance afforded by the existence in good health of at least five of its predecessors, injury to or removal of either one of which telling immediately on the shoot at the extremity in a degree more or less severe according to proximity. Thus, if you remove No. 9, the shoot next produced at the extremity will be of the feebleness of No. 3, and if you remove No. 10, the next shoot produced at the extremity will be like No. 2, and if you remove the *last shoot* the growth of the next season will be like *grass*, about a foot high from all points of the rhizome, just as is produced from a cutting. The *second* season's growth will be like thin sedge ; and only in the *third season* does the asparagus-like development shew itself in size of an inch diameter or even less. A most stupid practice still obtains in Trinidad of cutting bamboos by the whole clump, and indeed it is not possible as a rule to get people intelligent enough to distinguish old well-developed bamboos (over 6 years old) from the young ones as they stand in the clumps. I remember well my protests to the authorities here against the reckless manner of cutting bamboos from the Government lands for the race-course in 1865—66 got laughed at, till two years later a cry of "no bamboos" turned the tables, and I have now had authority to stop all cutting for the last two years, and this I shall continue for two years more.

From T. Routledge, Esq., To the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated Claxhengh, Sunderland, the 23rd September 1875.

As a practical evidence of the statement I had the honor to submit to you, February 26th, for the consideration of Lord Salisbury, I herewith beg to hand you copies of my pamphlet on bamboo printed on paper I have just made at our works from that material, and I beg to request you will be good enough to bring the same under the notice of Lord Salisbury, as I trust His Lordship will thereby judge I have satisfactorily proved the statements set forth in my pamphlet.

Feeling confident that the very great importance of this question, especially to our great Indian dependencies, can hardly be over-estimated, and, I may add, not only to them primarily, but also as it affects the present and future well-doing of one of the great staple trades of this country, I trust His Lordship will consider that I am justified in renewing my request that a model factory should be inaugurated by Government to demonstrate the value and importance of the question, as there can be but little doubt that this new industry once commenced under the auspices of the Government, private enterprize would very speedily follow.

My late trial and its results in paper have proved that the figures I submitted to you, Sir, are reliable and correct, and shew that considerable profit would result from the manufacture of paper stock. Since addressing you I have also been able to collect much information bearing upon the subject of the growth and cultivation of bamboo for this purpose. And I am able to state upon unquestionable authority (from planters in fact who grow the bamboo for fuel in the West Indies) that under suitable conditions the bamboo can very readily be propagated, and if it may be so called, cultivated, in fact approximately proving the statement made by me under that head in my pamphlet.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
8th February 1876.

I may remark that the paper I made was produced from stems of bamboos, which came to me from Demerara, varying in length from 12 to 25 feet long, most of which I found available for the purpose, and I found that although they had been cut some time and had a long voyage, they were far more readily treated than I had imagined, this proving all my conclusions to have been correct.

As probably, even should His Lordship favorably entertain the renewal of my request for the establishment of a factory, some time would elapse before such factory could be erected and start operations, I would beg to suggest that a plantation or plantations should be formed in order to provide for such factory a supply of the raw material. The bamboo will propagate freely from stem cuttings and koat offsets from the latter in a suitable locality and soil, producing workable stems the second year or earlier; and as bamboos can be planted in localities most suitable for them, but unsuitable for other cultivation, I imagine but little difficulty, and comparatively speaking but trifling expenditure, would be incurred under this head.

The position of our paper trade is becoming daily more difficult and onerous from the scant supply and increasing demand for raw material. Esparto, on which the trade now mainly depends, commanding higher prices day by day, that is for Spanish and superior qualities, the African and lower class not being suitable for the higher class of papers, such as writing and fine printing, whereas "bamboo," as I have stated and now proved, is as superior to esparto as esparto is to straw, and the paper stock producible therefrom cheaper and more reliable.

I shall be happy to furnish such further information as His Lordship may desire, and trust this letter may receive favorable attention.

From Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., Under-Secretary of State for India, To T. Routledge, Esq., Ford, Sunderland, dated India Office, London, the 9th October 1875.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India, with reference to my letter dated 7th of May, and in reply to your letter dated 23rd September, to transmit herewith copies of a Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of establishing plantations for ascertaining the productive powers of bamboos in accordance with your suggestions, and of a memorandum by the Inspector-General of Forests on the same subject.

2. I am also directed to forward for your information a copy of a letter received through the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the cultivation of bamboo in Trinidad which throws light on this subject which may be of importance in practice. As the size and age of the shoots that are cut appear from this account to have a material influence on the reproduction, it seems desirable that the persons charged with making experiments in India should have as precise information as is possible of the size and age or degree of hardness of the stems which you find suited for converting into fibre, and it is suggested that you might be able to furnish samples which could be sent to India as a guide.

3. I am to request that you will favor the Secretary of State with any remarks that may occur to you with reference to the various points touched upon in the memorandum by Dr. Brandis. Lord Salisbury will also be glad to hear whether the tree yielding the tapa of the South Sea Islands has ever been used for paper stuff in this country, and with what results.

4. I am likewise directed to inform you that on a re-consideration of the whole subject the Secretary of State thinks it proper to inform you that it seems very improbable that the Government can properly further the object you have in view, important though it no doubt is, otherwise than by aiding in making experiments on the artificial growth and cultivation of the bamboo in various parts of India, for commencing which the Government of India has already given orders. To establish a manufactory of fibre appears likely to involve risks and liabilities which the Government could not rightly accept, and which Lord Salisbury is disposed to think must be left to the persons interested in the paper trade.

Memorandum on the Cultivation of the Bamboo as practised by the Chinese.

The cultivation of the bamboo is of the simplest nature; it is transplanted by cuttings and layers. A piece is taken divided into five or six knots; a hole is made with a mattock, and this piece of bamboo is laid therein with a slight inclination and is then covered up with earth. The end above ground has two knots, and a split is made in it so as to allow the rain-water to rest there as in a reservoir; if there be a strong drought at the moment of planting, this part is filled with water, and the plant is left to itself. Care is however taken every three or four months to remove the brushwood, which might prevent the young plants from springing up to their usual height. In three years the first cuttings may

take place, but to preserve the plant, and to cause it to produce an abundant crop for many years, care must be taken to cut the sprouts, which are to be taken at least from four to five yards (*Query* feet.—T. R.) from the ground.

If they are cut on a level with the earth the plant would be entirely ruined, perhaps because the shoots, being entirely stripped, would no longer be preserved from the burning rays of the sun, or because the branches and the leaves, which grow in abundance round the foot of the plant, cannot receive nourishment any longer from the air, and have therefore none to furnish the roots.

Extract from letter from J. B. Dodds, Esq., dated Jamaica, the 30th September 1875.

The bamboo I found planted at Enfield is some large and some small. This difference seems to be caused by the fact that when they are planted they are only just covered with soil (they say if you cover them deeper they rot), so that those that have been able to send their roots deep into the soil grow well and those that have not been able to do so are stunted. You may see the roots of these on the surface of the soil. If these roots were treated as potatoes are at home (or as sugar-cane.—T. R.), that is, covered up by means of a plough or hoe, the growth would be improved much. A steam plough in tearing up roots would do any amount of good in clearing.

In planting here they employ much the same method as the "Chinese" (in your extract), making a hole in a piece of bamboo between the knots, filling with water, and then lightly covering it with earth. This does well at first, but I find it harbours ants, as it (the piece so planted) is the only bamboo that does not seem to rot easily, and therefore forms a nest for them under ground. Now, if instead of only water it had been filled with very damp soil, it would nourish the root, and better assist to rot the old bamboo stem and keep out the ants. I only noticed the ants to-day by finding that some of the young eyes I was looking after did not grow. I broke off one and found it full of these ants; the other eyes were the same. I shall now plant some stems as above and see how they will get on.

The seeds *B. stricta* I set in the garden are about 4 inches, and stand at that,—sown July 28th. The plants from root and stem cuttings have also taken a stand for the present; the stem cuttings are 2 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, the root cuttings 4 to 5 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch diameter,—planted July 29th.

I have had cleared 4 acres at Enfield in which I have planted the cuttings from stems of bamboo, each row 3 feet apart and 3 feet distance between each plant. I intend doing the same with cuttings from the roots; those planted in the gardens are all doing well, the roots throwing up shoots much larger than the cuttings from the stems, and I think that after the rains these shoots will be as large or nearly so as the shoots from the original root.

As far as I can at present judge, bamboo may be produced in quantity by means of cultivation, but not perhaps all the year round. You may expect to get it for about 7 months from June to December growing, and from January to May resting.

There is good proof that can be seen here every day that bamboo grows better the more it is cut down. In Coshew the bamboo has never been cut for years (this is an abandoned estate), the stools are gradually dying away, and very few young shoots are to be found; but at Holland and Laconia (two estates below where the bamboo is used for fuel—T. R.) the bamboo has been much cut and the stools are flourishing, and numerous young shoots are to be seen.

I find I get the best stock from 10 to 12 feet bamboo, of which 8 feet are available; I find these must not be cut close, but some 3 to 4 feet from the ground; the resulting fibre is good (samples sent). I have used the green stems and find 1 ton dry=4 tons fresh-cut stems, the other longer stems of bamboo are somewhat harder, but if they had been properly slit by rolls as you propose, these might, in a great measure no doubt, be got over.

From H. Luttman Johnson, Esq. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, To the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2956, dated Shillong, the 21st September 1875.

With reference to your No. 19—835, dated 22nd July 1875, I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the accompanying memoranda by the Chief Commissioner of Assam and Mr. Mann on the subject of the cultivation of bamboos for the manufacture of paper stock.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 8th February 1876.

Memorandum by Colonel R. H. Keatinge, Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the subject of paper stock treated of in Government of India's Resolution in Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 19—828-836 of 22nd July.

The Province of Assam is covered with products which, according to the note enclosed, would, it may be presumed, make good paper stock, but I cannot call to mind any place in which a permanent factory could be established with the least chance of success. The bamboos and grasses would certainly have to be conveyed to their destination by water, and I know of but four localities in the Brahmaputra Valley, and but one in the Súrmá Valley, where a factory could be established with safety on the river bank, and of these places there are but two where there is any certainty that the river may not recede, leaving several miles of loose sand between the navigable channel and the permanent bank with ferries to cross on the way.

The transport of material over such spaces would in itself swallow up all profits.

Whoever desires to reap the crop of paper material which covers hundreds of square miles in this province, must make up his mind to manufacture the stock *on* the water. The Brahmaputra, on the banks of which the greatest mass of material is to be seen, is navigable all the year round by steamers 300 feet long, 50 feet beam, and drawing 5 feet water; there should be no difficulty in placing the necessary machinery on such a boat, and if additional room was required, the smooth waters of the river present no obstacle to lashing a flat alongside and working machinery on it by bands from the engine on the steamer, or the steam from the main boilers could be conveyed to an engine on the flat.

Mr. Mann has described the principal grasses to be seen on the river-bank. I may add that I do not expect any one to understand the extraordinary character of this stream who has not seen it; all enterprize in the Brahmputra Valley centres on the river, which is the highway not only to the top of the valley but to every place of importance in it; a paper stock factory moored on the river would be passed about every fourth day by a steamer going up and by one going down stream. It would thus easily be fed with supplies of every sort, and would have the greatest possible advantages for sending away its products.

Europeans and natives enjoy exceedingly good health on the river; it is only when they go into the interior that their constitutions are tried. It would not usually be necessary for the natives employed on the work to live on board the steamer; they would construct huts for themselves at each station; the steamer should carry its own carts and oxen for carting in the reeds cut, and would thus be almost independent of Assamese labor which is so difficult to procure.

Bamboos in very few places grow close to the main stream. When working up bamboo the steamer should be moored at the mouth of the stream down which they would be rafted, and they should be delivered on board the vessel without any land carriage at all.

It would probably be found that the various bamboos and grasses differed considerably in their season for making shoots, and that by moving the factory it could be kept constantly employed, whilst a fixed structure would certainly be in work but a portion of the year.

The waters of the main stream are much discolored during the rainy season, but some of the side streams, which the steamer could ascend during these months, would be found comparatively clear.

The factory should be able to steam through the water at not less than eight miles an hour, to be independent of towage, and to be able with certainty to shift its berth on the occurrence of a flood making its position unsafe.

Note by G. Mann, Esq. Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assam, on the Supply of Bamboo and similar Substances for Paper Manufacture from the Province of Assam.

It would be a very great advantage for this province, if the vast quantities of growing material in the way of bamboos and grasses which are to be had in such abundance, could be converted into paper stock, easily portable, and secured against deterioration whilst in transit at a remunerative cost.

To my mind, as far as this province is concerned, the question is not one of production but of manufacture.

There are both in the Brahmaputra Valley and in Cachar thousands of acres covered with bamboos, frequently quite as dense as any plantation could be planted, and in other localities only slightly intermixed with other vegetation, and this in the immediate neighbourhood of streams navigable for country boats and without the necessity for land carriage over long distances.

For these reasons I would strongly deprecate any money being spent on plantations, for the drawback to all commercial undertakings of this kind in Assam is the scarcity of manual labor, and if the preparing of paper stock from our natural forests cannot be made to pay, plantations certainly never will; for although they might be established somewhat nearer the Brahmaputra or Barak River within the reach of steamers in the rains, I do not think that the advantage thus obtained would counterbalance the cost of plantations or anything like it, besides the disadvantage of inferior soils; for the growth of bamboos is infinitely better towards the foot of the hills, and by having the factory, or still better a steamer, on which the preparation of the "paper stock" is carried on, placed on the larger rivers, the carriage from the natural forests on and at the foot of the lower hills is down stream, and the distances the bamboo will have to be carried and cost of transport is not in any case such as to warrant the establishing of plantations on that account, which in Assam could not be done for less than Rs. 50 per acre at the lowest, and the out-turn, as remarked by Dr. Brandis, will be very much lower than Mr. Routledge estimated, and even Dr. Brandis' estimate includes the whole yield, *i. e.*, 8 young shoots from each clump, whilst if there are 8 produced, only 4 should be taken, and the other 4 left to keep up the vigor of the plant, which latter 4, however, can be disposed of for building and other purposes, after they have grown to maturity, if the species is suited for such work, which does not naturally follow, since the kinds best suited for paper stock may be those least suited for building, which latter is the case with nearly all our bamboos in the natural forests.

Bamboos, if cut down on the outer hills and even more if they are burned by having the cut wood collected and burned on the stumps, as is done on the jhooms, do regain their normal size in three to four years, but such growth cannot be expected on the sandy and alluvial lands in the immediate neighbourhood of the great rivers, or on much-used lands near large towns.

These are the reasons why no plantations are considered advisable or necessary, and I proceed now to point out what the approximate cost of collecting the material will be as compared with the estimate given by Mr. Routledge.

The data available for such an estimate are scanty; but still they enable me to estimate more correctly than could be done without them. They are the following:—

Firewood is brought to the steamer agents in Assam for about Rs. 15 per hundred maunds, and if a slight allowance is made for the more tedious cutting and collecting of young bamboo shoots, it may be presumed that they can be procured at the rate of Rs. 5 per ton or double what Mr. Routledge estimated.

Fuel, if wood is burned, is, as above stated, Rs. 15 per hundred maunds, or Rs. 4—3—2 or over half as much again as Mr. Routledge's estimate.

Independent of this the young shoots of bamboos and grasses cannot be had all the year round, but only during two months in the year, or say even four months in the year, making allowance for the difference in species, some of them producing the young shoots much later than others, which would make the time for working of the factory about April to July, a time of the year in which local labor is comparatively scarce and might increase the cost, as above estimated.

For all this I presume the working of the bamboo from the natural forests would afford a very fair profit, and Mr. Routledge might be encouraged further to start works for the preparation of paper stock by no royalty being charged for, say, the first 5 years.

The above remarks will shew that there is no scarcity of material, and I think the best thing that could be done is to invite Mr. Routledge to make arrangements to start a factory on shore or on board a steamer for the preparation of paper stock, or, if Government should approve of these works being started at first by Government agency, to ask Mr. Routledge to spare an employé of his, for superintending such works, and to select the necessary material for these works, to be commenced in Assam Proper or Cachar.

So far regarding bamboos alone, but besides these there are vast quantities of tall grasses growing in the greatest luxuriance on the low chur lands of the Brahmaputra, as for instance:—

1. *Phragmites Roxburghii*	15—20	Feet high.
2. *Arundo Karka*	10—15	„
3. *Arundo sp.*	10—15	„
4. *Saccharum procerum*	10—15	„
5. *Androscepia gigantea*	10—12	„
6. *Imperata arundinacea*	4— 5	„

Of these, I think the young shoots of the first three are particularly well suited for the preparation of paper stock, and there are many square miles covered with them, which may be brought to a factory for even less than the bamboo.

No. 8413—Genl. 191, dated Bangalore, 8th February 1876.

Ordered, that copies of the foregoing papers be communicated to the undermentioned Officers for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Supt, Govt. Experimental Farm, Bangalore.
" Director of Govt. Gardens.

From the Deputy Surgeon General, I. M S, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 69, dated 29th January 1876.

Has the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner copy of a docket memo about to be circulated to the Military and Civil Medical Officers of the Province under his control in order that, if the suggestion be approved of, Civil Officers may be apprized of the possibility of the reappearance of cholera in an epidemic form in the Province during the current year.

From the Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. S., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts,
To——Circular No.—dated 29th January 1876.

Has the honor to solicit the attention of Medical Officers to the extract, marginally noted, from a communication to the "Medical Times" from the pen of Surgeon Major Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, and to advise that no relaxation of the watchfulness and preparedness found necessary in 1875 take place within the sphere of their respective charges during the present year.

* If the present epidemic (of Cholera) is of the character I believe it to be, it is not likely to die out entirely for the next two years, and during this time, in favouring seasons, local outbreaks of a severe and deadly type are to be apprehended."

No. 8542—Genl. 195, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1876.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Dy. Surgeon General, I. M. S.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 10th February 1876.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, Studs, &c. No. 1—8, dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1876.

I am directed to forward for your information copy of memorandum by Mr. R. Sartin, Veterinary Surgeon in British Burma, together with a copy of the memorandum by Colonel H. N. Davies therein referred to, on the subject of the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle.

From E. Darlington, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, To the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2322—442, dated Rangoon, the 24th December 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 58, dated the 14th October last, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter dated the 6th ultimo, from Mr. Sartin, the Veterinary Surgeon, British Burma, submitting observations on the foot-and-mouth disease amongst cattle in British Burma, and on the treatment recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, and to say that Lieutenant-Colonel Davies' remedy will have a trial.

From Mr. Sartin, Veterinary Surgeon, British Burma, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated the 6th November 1875.

In reply to your letter, Revenue Department, No. 1800—442, dated 26th October 1875, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a few observations on foot-and-mouth disease, and on the treatment recommended by Colonel Davies.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease is an inflammatory eruptive fever, evidenced by the appearance of vesicles or small bladders containing a colorless fluid on the inside of the mouth, tongue and those parts uncovered by hair.

Cause.

The cause of foot-and-mouth disease is almost invariably contagion; it can easily be conveyed from one herd to another by attendants or by healthy animals passing over the ground trodden by an infected herd. It is on account of its highly contagious nature that so large a number of animals become affected.

Mortality.

The fatality of the disease depends entirely upon the surroundings of the animals. With good, dry standing-places and plenty of bedding, the disease seldom proves fatal. Speaking from my own personal experience in Burma, I attended two outbreaks of this disease amongst the Commissariat cattle in Thayetmyo—about 200 animals were attacked; in Rangoon, 1874, about 250,—in neither outbreak did the disease prove fatal in any case. This I attribute mainly to the excellent accommodation and attendance available. Under favorable circumstances, the mortality should never exceed two per cent.

Treatment.

The treatment to be pursued is of the simplest nature. First segregate the diseased animals, then administer a purgative:

Epsom salts	12 ounces,
Powdered ginger	1 ounce,
Warm water	1 quart

is the best, if procurable; if not, for the Epsom salts substitute one and a half ounce of aloes. The mouth should be well looked to, and, if the vesicles are broken and ulcers formed, a weak lotion of—

Alum	1 ounce,
Water	1 quart

is useful, applied three times a day. If the animals have a dry standing-place, any raw, ulcerated places should be dressed with alum ointment:

Powdered alum	1 part,
Hogs' lard (or any sweet fat)	8 parts

but if the patient is standing in wet ground, it is better to use an application consisting of—

Powdered alum	1 part,
Stockholm tar	8 parts

the tar being more adhesive, and better calculated to resist the wet. Should the ulceration be deep-seated, separating the hoof from the sensitive parts of the foot and having a tendency to spread, a stronger application is necessary :

Sulphate of copper	.. ..	1 part,
Stockholm tar	.. ..	4 parts

is the best. All violent remedies—such as rubbing salt on the tongue, or applying caustics—are to be avoided, as they greatly increase the febrile symptoms, without doing a proportionate amount of good. Any diseased and exfoliated horn should be at once removed with a *sharp* knife.

With regard to the remedies recommended by Colonel Davies, I consider the prescription for the feet to be a very good one, provided the animals have the two essentials—dry sheds and plenty of clean bedding ; otherwise I consider the tar applications superior. I think the prescription for the mouth is altogether too strong, and the mode of applying it, *i. e.*, "rubbing" objectionable ; a weak solution of alum will be found to answer every purpose.

I quite agree with Colonel Davies that the wholesale destruction of animals he refers to is unnecessary for the prevention of foot-and-mouth disease, and to the best of my knowledge it is never practised, certainly not in England.

Boiled rice *conjee* should be poured down an animal's throat if he refuses food.

Note by Colonel H. N. Davies, Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, on Foot-and-Mouth Disease amongst Cattle in British Burma, dated the 1st October 1875.

The foot-and-mouth disease among cattle is endemic in British Burma, and one to which I have given a good deal of attention. Not being a professional doctor, I am diffident about giving an opinion as to the origin of the disease. It becomes spontaneously developed in moist, hot climates, when cattle are closely herded together ; it is also liable to be generated in a crowded ship, or on a long voyage. It also appears when the early rains set in here, after a prolonged hot season, the cattle eat voraciously the young rank grass. The origin is probably in the digestive organs, the blood appears to get heated from eating improper food, or not getting sufficient pure air and water. Microscopic entozoa become generated about the corona and clefts of the hoofs, these at first appear to cause irritation, like the itch, or mange, and the animal seeks relief in licking its hoofs, the disease is thus communicated to the mouth, and ultimately the tongue becomes so sore that the animal cannot eat any food ; the disease, meanwhile, makes rapid progress in the feet, so that the hoofs come completely off, and death results. I suspect that other symptoms, which appear elsewhere, are only an exaggerated form of the disease as known here.

The remedy which I have discovered is simply to kill the parasitic animalculæ which cause the disease ; the medicine acts so rapidly that, if applied at an early stage, the animal does not lose much in condition, three or four days being generally sufficient to completely root out the seeds of the disease. I believe the accompanying prescription offers an infallible cure, if only applied in time, to this description of murrain. I have treated many cases successfully—even when the hoof was apparently becoming detached from the foot ; but it is not safe to postpone application of the medicine till the disease is too far advanced.

I hear, in parts of India and in Australia, the plan adopted to root out the disease has been wholesale slaughter. In England and on the Continent, death seems the only prescription : even if one among a herd is affected, all are doomed ; just as well might every person attacked with cholera or small-pox be knocked on the head. I believe this wholesale destruction is unnecessary, and I do not think the disease is as contagious or as fatal as is supposed. I have often seen a herd of twenty or thirty head of cattle, always together, with one, two or three affected, and all the others go free. Segregation is of course advisable ; but I am confident the disease, as known in Burma, can be brought under control if taken in time.

PRESCRIPTION.

For the Feet

Wash the feet with warm water and carbolic soap—dry with a cloth. Mix one pound of catch, four ounces of camphor, three drachms of liquid carbolic acid and one gallon of water ; stir up well,

and apply the lotion with a feather to the corona, and between the clefts of the hoofs and all round where the hoof joins the foot.

For the Mouth.

Wash as clean as possible with warm water and carbolic soap. Take sixteen pounds of ripe tamarind free from stones and stalks, four pounds of salt, mix well into a paste. Draw out the tongue and rub gently with the paste, and also round the interior of the mouth and muzzle. Repeat both the above processes morning and evening, four to six days consecutively.

NOTE.—It will be well to let the animal eat and drink what it can, and wander or rest at will. It should be allowed to lick its hoofs, as the lotion will do its mouth good. Some *conjee* or mash may be given, as the mouth is sore, and hard food cannot be eaten. Molasses might do where tamarind is not procurable. Gum would probably answer instead of cutch. If carbolic soap is not available, work up quarter of a drachm of liquid carbolic acid with four pounds of common bar soap. A glove should be used, so that the hands are not blistered in mixing the acid with the soap.

No. 8532—GENL. 194, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDERED that the foregoing letter and its enclosure be communicated to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Superintendent of Coorg, in continuation of Circular No. 6689—149, dated 16th November 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" Surgeon, Mysore Commission.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2463—275, dated Bangalore, 26th January 1876.

I have the honor to recommend that a copy of the Indian Law Reports, now about to be published under the authority of the Government of India, may be furnished to every Judicial Assistant and Munsiff in the Province of Mysore. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division has written to me on the subject, and I entirely concur with him in thinking that it is most necessary that these Officers should be provided with this publication. I would mention that in Bengal, a copy of the Bengal Law Reports is now supplied to every Munsiff, and the new reports which will take the place of those reports will, I have no doubt, be similarly circulated.

No. 8608—GENL. 199, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Judicial Commissioner's proposal to supply every Judicial Assistant and Munsiff with a copy of the Indian Law Reports is approved and sanctioned, the cost being met from the savings in the current year's Budget under the head of "Office Contingencies."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that some rules should be laid down to ensure the reports being properly taken care of and handed over from one Officer to another complete, and for this purpose the Head of every Court should be required to submit annually a list of all books and other property under his charge, for record in this Office. A similar list should be furnished on every occasion that an Officer takes over charge of a Court.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Judicial Assistant Commissioners.
" Munsiffs.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 12th February 1876.

From the Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. S., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 348, dated Bangalore, 24th July 1874.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration a letter from Surgeon-Major Oswald reporting the results of his communication with Commissioners and Civil Surgeons of Divisions and Districts upon the subject of extension of medical aid to the community, by establishing dispensaries at such towns in each District as may, either with reference to their population, or situation, appear to be most worthy of selection in regard to the end in view.

2. The subject was advanced in my letter No. 274 of 9th ultimo; but as the Chief Commissioner in his order thereon remarked "that he was not at present prepared to lay down any fixed system of proceeding," I should hesitate to reopen it, but that Dr. Oswald states that his letter is the result of certain instructions conveyed to him verbally by the Chief Commissioner—in fact that he writes in obedience to orders. The recent publication of Notification No. 110 of the 4th instant, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 11th idem, transferring the cost of maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries from Imperial (Provincial) to Local Funds from the 1st of September next, also materially alters the financial aspects of the question and justifies my entering upon it again. Dr. Oswald on grounds set forth in his letter, which I need not recapitulate here, gives a list of towns 19 in number, in which it is proposed to establish dispensaries. As the selection has been made in communication with District Officers, and has the approval of Dr. Oswald himself, who from his long acquaintance with the Province is fully competent to advise on the subject, the towns may safely be accepted as those most suitable to that extension of the dispensary system of medical relief which the Chief Commissioner is desirous of giving effect to.

The list is as follows. To these I have added 6, 3 for each of the Districts of Mysore and Hassan, which raises the entire number to 25, as suggested by Dr. Oswald.

Divisions.	Districts.	Towns.
Nundydroog ..	Bangalore	Channapatna. Kankanhalli. Magadi.
	Kolár	Bagepalli. Chintamani
	Túmkúr	Chiknayakanhalli. Kunigal. Maddagiri. Sira.
Ashtagram	Mysore...	Chamrajnagar. Periyapatna. Seringapatam-Ganjam.
	Hassan...	Belur. Channaraypatna. Manjarabad. Narsipur.
Nagar	Shimoga	Channagiri. Nagar. Ságar. Shikarpur.
	Kadur	Birur Hariharpur.
	Chitaldroog	Budihal. Hiriyur. Molkálmuru.

3. The financial conditions connected with the establishment of these 25 dispensaries Dr. Oswald has shewn to embrace—

I. The necessary increase to the Subordinate Medical Establishment.
II. Increased expenditure in connection with the Medical Store Depôt.
III. The necessity for systematic medical inspection and control.

4. The first question was touched upon in my letter No. 274 of the 9th ultimo, in which I shewed the number of Hospital Assistants who would be available within the next few years. The figures there given were arrived at after allowing, as under the Madras Government, 15 per cent for contingencies by death, dismissal, pensions, resignations, &c. This percentage however has since struck me as being unnecessarily high. From a statement prepared in this Office of the annual decrement to the strength of Hospital Assistants for the past 10 years, I find that the average of the period is 3·3 per cent. I have also been favored with a statement of the same kind from the Surgeon General's Office, Madras, by which it is shewn that the annual rate of decrement for the past 9 years gives an average of 5·4 per cent. In both these instances the decrement is amongst fully qualified Hospital Assistants, and does not include Medical Pupils undergoing pre-collegiate or collegiate training. But to this must be added a small percentage for absentees by sickness, which, as Dr. Oswald shews, may be expected to be rather heavy in this Province. If then, to be on the safe side, 8 be accepted as the average annual rate of decrement, the following statement will shew the prospective capabilities of the Department in regard to the establishment of new dispensaries.

Existing Establishment of Local Hospital Assistants.				..	19	
Likely to pass out of College in		1875	..	..	6	
Do	do	1876	..	..	3	
Do	do	1877	..	..	7	
					——	35

Deduct for decrement by all causes at 8 per cent annually—

Strength in	1874	..	..	19 =	per cent 1·5	
Do	1875	..	..	(19+6)=25=	per cent 2·0	
Do	1876	..	..	(25+3)=28=	per cent 2·2	
Do	1877	..	..	(28+7)=35=	2·8 8·5	say 9
						26
Existing number of appointments			..	..	..	18
Number available for new dispensaries at the close of 1877					..	8

But the Chief Commissioner recently authorized the entertainment in the current year of 12 Medical Pupils. If the same number be entertained in 1875 and 1876, the Department will be sufficiently recruited by 1880, to admit of 23, out of 25 proposed, new dispensaries being opened. Thus at the risk of repetition I also shew by a figured statement which is an extension of that above.

Existing Establishment of Local Hospital Assistants					..	19
Probable addition in		1875	..	..	..	6
Do	do	1876	..	..	..	3
Do	do	1877	..	..	..	7*
Do	do	1878	..	..	..	9
Do	do	1879	..	..	..	9*
Do	do	1880	..	..	..	9*
						——62

Deduct decrement from all causes at the rate of 8 per cent per annum—

Strength in	1874	..	..	..	19=per cent 1·5	
Do	1875	..	..	..	(19+6)25=2·0	
Do	1876	..	..	..	(25+3)28=2·2	
Do	1877	..	..	..	(28+7)35=2·8	
Do	1878	..	..	..	(35+9)44=3·5	
Do	1879	..	..	..	(44+9)53=4 2	
Do	1880	..	..	..	(53+9)62=4·9	21·1 say 21
Number of existing appointments for Local Hospital Assistants					..	.. 18
Number who will be available for new dispensaries up to close of 1880						.. 23

As the strength of this class of subordinates will at the close of 1880 be 62, the numbers required to recruit annually to meet the probable decrement by all causes, will, at the ratio of decrement above taken (8 per cent), be 5. If therefore the Chief Commissioner may not contemplate any still further extension of the dispensary system, it will be necessary to entertain 7 pupils in 1877, 2 to establish the 2 additional dispensaries; and 5 to recruit the then strength of the Department; while in future years 5 will be the number required annually to keep up the Department to that strength. I apprehend

* Being 75 per cent of the pupils entertained which by the experience of the Medical College at Madras is the ratio of success to failures.

however that there will be a difficulty in obtaining this year 12 lads sufficiently well educated to be drafted into the Department as pre-collegiate students. Last year out of 40 candidates, 10 only passed, so that unless some 48 candidates enrol themselves before the end of September, and at present not a single individual has come forward, there is little hope of recruiting the Department to the extent required.

5. In dealing with the subject of increase to the Subordinate Medical Establishment, Dr. Oswald remarks that all these "should be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants." But he loses sight of the fact that the Department has to be recruited entirely from local sources and consequently that the newly added Hospital Assistants must be all 3rd Class, which class will largely preponderate over 2nd and 1st Class subordinates for some time to come. Doubtless Dr. Oswald had in view the incompetency of 3rd Class Hospital Assistants to take independent charge of dispensaries. In this I quite agree with him and I shall presently submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration the views I expressed last year to the Madras Government on this subject when I was officiating as Surgeon General.

6. In regard to the probable increase of expenditure in the Medical Store Depôt, such increase will, I apprehend, under the provision of the notification above referred to, be restricted to the addition to the personal staff which will undoubtedly be necessary owing to the larger stock in store to be looked after, and the additional demands upon the stores. The appointment of a Medical Warrant Officer for the exclusive duties of the stores will be certainly necessary, and I think Dr Oswald's demand for a special Writer and an additional Store-Lascar very moderate. The cost of the large additional stock of medical and surgical appliances and medicines will be met by Local Funds, as I apprehend that it is contemplated that the entire cost of dispensaries established in Local Fund circles will be defrayed out of such funds, to the relief of the Imperial Treasury. There is no reason in fact why the increased cost of maintenance of the Medical Store Depôt should not be also rateably divided amongst such dispensaries as are supplied from it under Local Funds.

The transfer of hospitals and dispensaries to Local Funds opens up in fact for consideration, the financial conditions of existing institutions of the kind; but in the absence of any instructions I refrain from entering further into the subject. I may however remark that in Madras dispensaries in the Mofussil are entirely supported by Municipal and Local Funds, even to the payment of the salaries of the medical subordinates; except that where purely Imperial duties fall upon the medical subordinates in addition to their duties to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, the Government pays a portion of their salaries, the amount being regulated by the nature of the duties performed on account of Government. Further the Madras Government also requires that a certain percentage of the pay of subordinates who may not have been entertained for General (Imperial) service be paid by Municipal and Local Boards into the Imperial Treasury to meet any pensionary claims such subordinates may have upon the Government.

7. The next question raised by Dr. Oswald is an important one and one which it has always been my intention to submit for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner before severing my connection with the administrative duties of the Province in the Medical Department. I allude to the medical inspection and control of the civil hospitals and dispensaries, and to that personal scrutiny of the sanitary conditions of towns and villages, and of other matters connected with the sanitary progress and well-being of the community at large which is provided for in many other Provinces. I admit that it is quite out of the power of the Deputy Surgeon General of the Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, with the associated Military and Civil duties of so large a circle of supervision, to give that attention by personal inspection, to all those matters bearing upon public health of this Province, which is so necessary, and I consider that the time has arrived when a Medical Officer exercising administrative functions should be appointed.

The Medical Officer to the Mysore Commission as he is still termed, formerly exercised certain administrative duties, but the great accession to his executive duties by the charge of a large Civil Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, Leper Hospital, &c., put it out of his power to exercise any real administrative functions. The transfer of those duties to the Deputy Surgeon General of the Mysore Division and Ceded Districts was therefore in a measure an advance towards meeting some of the wants of the Province, inasmuch as that in his annual tour of inspections he visits most of the larger stations in the Province. Speaking for myself I can say that I have made myself acquainted with every station except Chitaldroog, and each year I have visited all such stations as lay in my route, or within easy access of my route on tours of inspection. But much more I consider requires to be done, and if dispensaries are to be increased to the extent contemplated, I do not see how they can properly be supervised under existing arrangements.

In 1868, when Sanitary Commissioners were appointed to the several Governments and Administrations, this Province owing to representations made by the then Chief Commissioner, was not allowed to participate in the advantages which were expected to result from the appointment of health officers of

that denomination. Consequently it has not been subjected to that sanitary inspection and scrutiny which other Provinces have undergone, and I think I may add, to such manifest advantage to the material progress of the community. That there is need for such sanitary supervision in this Province will not I think be denied. But in other directions the appointment of an Inspecting Medical Officer would be of advantage. The inspection of jails and lock-ups; of all hospitals and dispensaries; the superintendence of vaccination; the registration of births and deaths (now undertaken in my Office as a "labor of love") and charge of the vital statistics of the Province, might I think be all entrusted to one and the same Officer. His duties in fact might be those assigned to Sanitary Commissioners of some other Provinces in India. It matters little what his designation be whether "Sanitary Commissioner" or, as now "Senior Medical Officer to the Mysore Commission" or, "Staff Surgeon Major." What I think is wanted is an administrative Officer charged with the duties I have named, who should be required to be constantly moving through the Province giving his personal attention to all questions affecting the public health, advising Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners but being personally responsible only to the Chief Commissioner. The introduction of the Rules under Notification 110 of 11th instant makes the creation of an office of this nature I think a necessity. Civil Surgeons of Divisions are too much tied down by their executive duties to admit of their giving personal attention to questions bearing upon public health, except in the town in which they may be stationed; while the subordinates in charge of Districts are not sufficiently highly educated to be available for advice or opinion upon many questions which are likely to be submitted by Local Board Committees.

In the Department of Vaccination active personal supervision is very much needed which the creation of such an office as now advised would meet.

In fact in whichever direction we turn the appointment of a Medical Officer charged with such duties as I have indicated would I think prove of much advantage.

He might also be charged with similar duties in the Province of Coorg.

Dr. Oswald is himself eminently qualified for the office, not less from his acquirements than from his long connection with, and intimate knowledge of, the Province.

8. I do not, in this communication, touch upon the increase in expenditure which the changes suggested will mean; but I shall be prepared to draw up a statement if so ordered, if the Chief Commissioner will authorize you to indicate to which service—Imperial or Local—the expenditure is to be debited. The salary of the Chief Medical Officer should I think be debited to Imperial revenues as also the increase to the establishment of the Medical Store Depôt. The increase in the cost of the Medical Establishment by the addition of so many Hospital Assistants will I apprehend be met from Local Funds, as also the cost of medical and surgical appliances, medicines, diet, clothing and other contingencies connected with the establishment of dispensaries.

9. I now revert to a subject connected with the contemplated extension of dispensaries in this Province alluded to in a former para, and which I think it incumbent upon me to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice, and that is the competency of the class of Medical Subordinates designated Hospital Assistants for the independent charge of such institutions. I had occasion to submit my views on this subject to the Madras Government when officiating last year as Surgeon General. Alluding to the small number of Medical Subordinates of the Apothecary grade employed by Municipal and Local Fund Boards, I wrote as follows. "The training of Hospital Assistants was never intended to qualify "them for independent charge of a dispensary, or to be entrusted with the lives of the community* and "this will hold especially true in the case of lads just liberated from the "College. The educational authorities would I feel sure be ready to agree "with me in this view of the professional capabilities of this otherwise use-"ful class of subordinates, and I trust the Government will excuse my bringing the subject so promi-"nently to notice, as I feel that the success of their benevolent institutions to provide medical relief for "the great mass of people will depend very much on the acquirements of the Medical men now put in "charge of Charitable Hospitals." Again in writing of the education of the new class of Local Hospital Assistants ordered by the Government of India to be entertained for Local Services I remarked.—"As "to their education, I am of opinion that if it be ruled by Government that they are still to be provided "for Local Services in preference to Officers of the Warrant grade, the standard of this (their education) "should be raised in so far as their collegiate training is concerned. Under existing arrangements the "medical pupil enjoys only two years of Medical College tuition, and although this may be sufficient for "Imperial Service Hospital Assistants who are not supposed to be qualified for independent charges, I "am decidedly of opinion that, considering the responsibilities which will devolve on the Local Service "Hospital Assistant and his superficial knowledge of English, he should pass the same period in College "as a Hospital Apprentice, *viz.* 3 years. In short, it seems to me essential that the subordinates of the "new Department should have the same curriculum and clinical training as students qualifying for the "Warrant grade. Should this suggestion meet with the approval of Government, then the objections

*Madras G. O No, 84 of 29th March 1865.

" which I have urged against the employment of Hospital Assistants in independent charges would be in " a great measure obviated and the details of the proposed change in the educational course might be " arranged by the Principal of the College in consultation with the Surgeon General."

Such were the views I expressed to the Madras Government on the very important subject of providing medical aid for the general community. The Chief Commissioner will remember that the alteration in the curriculum of training above suggested was submitted for his consideration in my letter No. 93 of 4th March 1873, and that he was pleased to agree to it. It has not however yet been adopted at the Medical College, but I would earnestly advise that it be adopted as regards the Subordinate Medical Service of this Province, and that for the future candidates be required to pass one year only in pre-collegiate study and the remaining 3 years at the Madras College. I apprehend that there will be no difficulty in arranging this with the Principal of the College through the Madras Government.

10. There is another matter connected with the extension of dispensaries under Local Fund Committees under the operation of Notification No. 110 of 11th instant which I think requires consideration and which I venture to touch upon, *viz.* the proportion which each Local Fund Committee requiring a Hospital Assistant for the charge of a dispensary should bear in the cost of his education. I should premise that I assume that Local Funds will bear the entire expense of any new dispensary established in their centres in the same way as is done in Madras. This subject also I would elucidate by again quoting from the report I submitted to the Madras Government on the occasion referred to. I wrote—
" The other question which I am required to discuss is the apportionment of the cost of the education " of the Local Service Hospital Assistants in Surgeon General Balfour's letter recorded in the Proceedings " under reply. He suggests that whenever a Municipality or Local Fund Board is supplied with a newly " educated Hospital Assistant; the Accountant General should recover from the body employing the sub- " ordinate the sum of Rs. 666 which represents the cost of education *plus* a money to cover the expense " of lads who fail to pass or who may die prior to passing. This seems a very equitable arrangement, " and the only objection which could be urged against it is that, in the case of a subordinate dying soon " after entertainment, the Municipality or Local Fund Board concerned might object to having to make " a fresh payment so soon after their previous large disbursement. * * * In case the " Government should desire to have an alternative proposition before them, I would suggest that the " entire cost of educating Local Service Hospital Assistants should form a distinct budget, and that the " gross charges on this account be rateably distributed in the shape of an assessment recoverable " from Municipalities and Local Fund Boards."

11. The question touched upon in these quotations may not be considered altogether foreign to the subject, *viz.* the extent to which Local (and may I add Municipal) Funds are to contribute towards maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, and towards any department organized for the maintenance of public health; while at the same time they indicate the directions in which report was ordered by the Madras Government, consequent upon orders from the Government of India to organize a Subordinate "*Local*" Medical Service in contradistinction to the existing establishment of subordinates entertained for Imperial Service whether Military or Civil.

The Chief Commissioner in dealing with the subject may perhaps consider it advisable to separate the local medical subordinates employed in the Province and hereafter to be entertained, from the subordinates lent from the Madras Service, and to debit their salaries and pensions to Local Funds instead of to Imperial (Provincial) charges.

No. 8687—Genl. 1779, dated Bangalore, 12th February 1876.

Order thereon.—The foregoing important communication has been unfortunately overlooked for upwards of a year in the Chief Commissioner's Office. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has in the meantime anticipated some of the suggestions made to the extent of establishing the seven dispensaries referred to in his Proceedings dated 26th October 1875, No. 6123. Dr. Ranking's letter will now be referred to the Deputy Surgeon General for his remarks with the following observations.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that it is not the intention of the Rules for the guidance of the District Local Funds Committee to provide for the establishment of hospitals and charitable dispensaries. In the present condition of this Province, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that the State should continue, as heretofore, to defray all charges connected with (1) the training, the salaries, and the pensions of the medical subordinates entertained and maintained for service in these in-

stitutions; and (2) the Medical Store Depôt including European medicines and surgical instruments, and any additional establishment that may be required in consequence of the extension of dispensaries.

3. On the other hand, the Municipal or Local Funds concerned, or the community interested in the establishment of a hospital or dispensary should be required to meet or provide for the following charges connected with these institutions, *viz*—

(1) A building suitable for the purpose.

(2) The furniture and kit required to fit it up.

(3) The establishment of servants or subordinates needed for the institution.

(4) All charges for diet, country medicines and contingencies.

(5) Any extra allowance beyond his ordinary pay granted to the medical subordinate in charge.

(6) The cost of repair or renewal of all surgical instruments or other articles supplied originally from the Medical Store Depôt.

(7) Such proportion of the cost of European medicines supplied from the Medical Stores as may be hereafter ordered by Government.

4. As to the necessary increase to the subordinate medical establishment, referred to in para 3 (sub-head I) of Dr. Ranking's letter, the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be glad to have Dr. Smith's opinion as to whether the existing arrangements will provide for an adequate number of medical subordinates to complete the proposed establishment by 1880, before which year such will hardly be possible. But with reference to the difficulty experienced in getting the required number of qualified candidates for the Department, Mr. Dalyell requests the Deputy Surgeon General to favor him with his views as to the most practical mode in which it may be recruited—whether for instance, he is of opinion that it would be advisable to establish in the Central College a special class for training youths for the purpose.

5. The question of the fitness of the young men trained under the present system to take charge of dispensaries is a most important one, and Mr. Dalyell is disposed to think with Dr. Ranking that those prepared for service in Mysore should pass three years at the Madras College, and he will be obliged by Dr. Smith considering whether this could be conveniently arranged. It will of course be undesirable to entrust any of these youths with so responsible a charge as a dispensary until they have passed a certain time after completing their course in the local hospitals under the eye of the European Medical Officer in charge, and some special arrangements will be needed to provide for the requirements of the case in this respect.

6. With regard to the increased work that would devolve on the Medical Store Depôt by the extension of dispensaries, an addition to the establishment will no doubt be necessary, but such need not be provided until the extension has been more largely carried out. The Deputy Surgeon General is however requested to prepare a statement of the increased establishment and expenditure that will ultimately be needed, so as to admit of the orders of the Government of India being taken on the subject in good time.

7. The necessity for the systematic medical inspection and control of the hospitals and dispensaries is no doubt a highly important question, and Mr. Dalyell will be glad to receive the Deputy Surgeon General's suggestions as to the most economical and efficient means of providing for it. If a separate officer be considered absolutely necessary, he might perhaps be invested with the following functions:—

(1) Sanitary Commissioner.

(2) Inspector General of Jails and Lock-ups.

(3) Inspector General of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(4) Superintendent of Vaccination.

(5) Registrar of Vital Statistics.

These several duties are at present thus performed.—Nos. 1 and 5 by the Deputy Surgeon General; No. 2 by the Judicial Commissioner; No. 3 by the Civil Surgeons; No. 4 by the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.

8. The Deputy Surgeon General is requested to revise the list of proposed dispensaries submitted, with reference to those originally existing and recently established, and to number them in the order of importance, so that arrangements may be at once undertaken for opening them, as Hospital Assistants may become available to take charge of them.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2571, dated Bangalore, 27th January 1876.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, the expediency of suggesting to Officers in charge of avenue trees, the very great advantage which their young trees will receive this dry season, if the earth round about them is well hoed and loosened to a depth of 4 to 6 inches, and left in that state. I have noticed lately that several young avenue trees are looking weakly.

2. In the plantations I adopted this plan nearly two months ago, and the young trees have benefited greatly. The soil should be hoed, but the clods should not be broken up, nor pulverized. We found great difficulty at first in making our coolies understand that the soil was not to be pulverized nor a smooth pretty looking bed made round the tree.

3. The trees benefit by the freer admission of air to the roots, but chiefly by the greater quantity of moisture that is absorbed from the atmosphere during the night.

4. Where water can be supplied daily and in sufficiently large quantities, watering is useful enough. But unless the soil *after* watering is well loosened, a scanty supply of water given at irregular intervals will do young trees much more harm than good, and tend to draw the young roots up to the heated surface. A tough layer is formed on the soil all round the young tree which prevents the entrance of air and all absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

5. Deep hoeing round the trees in the manner proposed by me will be found very advantageous, and will admit of water being used for other purposes; a great consideration this year.

6. If I may make the suggestion to the Municipal President, he would I think save water which (if I am right) is now wasted. I have noticed that the trees on the roads near my house get a potful at long intervals. This will but do them harm, while deep hoeing without any water will certainly benefit them.

No. 8773—Genl. 201, dated Bangalore, 15th February 1876.

Order.—The suggestions contained in the above, which appear useful, are communicated to the Officers denoted below, for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of Dist. Fund Boards.
„ President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st February 1876.

From the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, General Department, No. 7, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1876.

I have the honor (by order) to bring to your notice, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that a Native on the 1st instant was very severely wounded (since dead) by the bursting of an unexploded shell which he had found, and the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission in communicating the above information suggested that measures might be taken to avoid similar accidents in future.

2. I have therefore to request that the Chief Commissioner may be moved to direct that warning may be given to Natives in the vicinity of the Artillery Range not to touch shells should they happen to find them.

3. Every effort is made by the Royal Artillery to search for and recover such blind shells, but from the long range of the Rifle Guns and the occasional erratic flight of the shells they cannot always be found.

4. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery will be directed in future to give notice to such Civil Authorities as the Chief Commissioner may name when shells are not found, and the Civil Authorities might then notify to the villagers, travellers and others.

No. 8878—Genl. 1855, dated Bangalore, 18th February 1876.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, who is requested to warn the villagers in the vicinity of the Artillery Range against touching whole or unexploded shells, and to give information of them when found to the authorities for communication to the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery.

2. It is requested that the information referred to in the concluding para of the Assistant Adjutant General's letter may be communicated to the Deputy Commissioner.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
„ Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division.

Read—

Letter No. 633—321, dated 9th February 1876, and its enclosures, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division.

No. 9020—Genl. 184, dated Bangalore, 21st February 1876.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner sanctions the entertainment temporarily for a period of three months of four Revenue Inspectors in the Chitaldroog District to be employed in supervising Relief Works, the cost, Rs. 540, as marginally denoted, being charged to "Temporary Establishments."

	Rs.
Salary of 4 Revenue Inspectors at Rs. 30 each for 3 months	360
Travelling allowance of do at Rs 15 for 3 months	180
Rs.	540

2. The Deputy Commissioner is authorized to appoint the men at once if occasion should have arisen for their services.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Dy. Commissioner, Chitaldroog District.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 22nd February 1876.

No. 8985—GENL. 1895, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER.—Referring to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8608—199, dated 11th February 1876, Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. will be requested to supply a copy of the Indian Law Reports from 1st January 1876, to each of the Officers noted in the margin, direct. The above supply will include the five copies already ordered in this Office letter No. 7521—1504, dated 5th January 1876, to Messrs. Higginbotham's address.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.

Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.
Do Ashtagram do.
Do Nagar do.

Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore Dist.
Do do Kolar do.
Do do Tumkur do.
Do do Mysore do.

Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Hassan Dist.
Do do Shimoga do.
Do do Chitaldroog do.
Do do Kadur do.

Bangalore District.
Munsiff of Bangalore.
Do Yelahanka.
Do Closepet.

Kolar District.
Munsiff of Kolar.
Do Chintamani.
Do Chikballapur.

Tumkur District.
Munsiff of Komtagere.
Do Turuvekere.

Mysore District.
Munsiff of Mysore.
Do Nanjangud.
Do Hunsur.
Do Maniya.

Hassan District.
Munsiff of Hassan.
Do Alur.

Shimoga District.
Munsiff of Shimoga
Do Anantapur.
Do Shikarpur.

Chitaldroog District.
Munsiff of Chitaldroog.
Do Davangere.
Do Chalakere.

Kadur District.
Munsiff of Chikmagalur.
Do Kadur.

To—Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., with a request that the cost from January to December 1876 be early ascertained and communicated.
To—The Officiating Judicial Commissioner.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Judicial Assistant Commissioners.
" Munsiffs.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Official Memo, No. 404, dated Bangalore, 26th January 1876.

His No. 7058—Genl. 239 of the 2nd ultimo.

Adverting to the above has the honor to forward the Notifications of sanction, as per margin, by the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, together with a statement shewing details for a sum of Rs. 3,763 required to be appropriated for certain tanks in the Sira and Tumkur Taluks from the Irrigation Fund, and to request early sanction to the amount being placed at the disposal of the District Fund Committee.

Tumkur Taluk	Notification No.	1	for Maitalah Tank for	...	Rs. 460
"	"	2	for Bugudanhalli Tank	...	" 170
"	"	3	for constructing an aqueduct across the Marlur Tank kodi	...	" 216
Sira Taluk	"	2	for Puradu Vaddu	...	" 200
"	"	3	for Kallambelle Tank	...	" 176
"	"	4	for Chikkanhalli and Hallanhalli Vaddus		" 421

2. Requests further that the Notifications may be obligingly transmitted to the Public Works Under-Secretary, Irrigation Branch, as a record of the expenditure on a tank will be necessary in his office books.

3. Instructions are solicited as to whether the accounts of expenditure incurred on works sanctioned from Irrigation Funds are to be submitted to the Controller or to the Deputy Accountant General.

No. 9037—GENL. 292, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND FEBRUARY 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—In reply to para 1 of the above, the Commissioner is informed that the Deputy Accountant General has been, in the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 8199—1670 of the 1st February 1876, authorized to issue a letter of credit for the amount of Rs. 3,763 applied for in favor of the District Fund Committee of the Tumkur District.

2. Accounts of expenditure on public works sanctioned from the District Irrigation Fund should be submitted to the Controller of Public Works Accounts for audit.

3. The Notifications of sanction received with the Commissioner's letter are herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Controller, Public Works Accounts.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of Government of India Resolution No. 6—369, dated 31st December last, on the statistical statements of the crime of dacoity and poisoning during 1873, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner with three spare copies of its enclosure, and attention was drawn to the remarks at page 10 of the statement regarding the crime of poisoning.	1st Feb. 1876.	
2	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that, as a means of occasional aid to the superior Magistracy, the powers to try in Session Cases might be usefully exercised by Taluk Magistrates, and that as these Magistrates would appear to have been on the whole well selected in accordance with the intention of the law, it was not desirable to withdraw the powers of committal wholly from the Subordinate Magistrates.	5th do	
3	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that having carefully perused the Proceedings in Criminal Appeal No. 1 of 1876, Mr. Dalyell did not find any ground of an exceptional nature to justify his exercising the prerogative of mercy, and that the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner should therefore be carried into execution.—Communicated to Nagar Commissioner for information and guidance.	7th do	
4	Copy of Government of India No. 111, J. with enclosure, extending the provisions of Section 15 of Act XIV of 1859 to this Province, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner—Government of India Notification republished in the local Gazette.	15th do	
5	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that after the decided expression of opinion by the Medical Officer that the recovery of convict Ranga incarcerated in the Shimoga Jail was largely if not wholly dependent on his immediate release or removal to his own house, the Officiating Chief Commissioner resolved on directing his removal to his own village where he will remain under the surveillance of the Patel for one year, and if after that period he be restored to health shall return to Jail to work out his sentence.—Communicated to Superintendent, Shimoga Jail.	21st do	
6	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Government of India have asked for his personal opinion on the provisions of the Specific Relief Bill irrespective of its operation in this Province.	22nd do	
7	A warrant received from the Nagar Commissioner for the apprehension of two individuals in the Cuddapa District charged with criminal breach of trust was returned duly countersigned to the Nagar Commissioner.	25th do	
8	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the re-transfer to his Office of the Munshi who was temporarily placed at the disposal of the Police Department was sanctioned	Do do	Vide Part I of Proceedings for Feb. 1875 Index Nos.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
9	Copy of a communication from the 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad forwarding a list of certain Pirzadas of the Mahdavi sect whose residence within the Hyderabad Territories was considered unadvisable and who had proceeded to Bangalore, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.	26th Feb. 1876.	
10	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to reduce the sentences passed on convict Chinnasami of the Bangalore Central Jail and convict Ranga in the Shimoga Jail, by 4 and 10 months respectively for special acts of good conduct.	Do do	
11	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that under the circumstances noted the Officiating Chief Commissioner sees no reason to alter the rule already passed in regard to the sale of Court Fee stamps.	26th do	
12	In reply to a communication from the Nundydroog Commissioner submitting for consideration a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the subject of the issue by Revenue Courts of warrants for the incarceration of judgment-debtors who fail to pay the awards in Revenue decrees, that Officer was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner was not prepared to give the Revenue Courts a power which they have never hitherto exercised.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *March* 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to report what sums had been realized for the grazing of the Hoblis of the Bangalore Taluk adjoining the Cantonment since the settlement was introduced.	2nd Feb. 1876.	
2	The usual season report for week ending 3rd February was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	3rd do	
3	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that the application of one Mr. Cuoningham for 3 blocks of land for coffee cultivation was accepted, provided the grant of land was otherwise unobjectionable.	4th do	
4	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for the fortnight ending 31st January 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	8th do	
5	The usual weekly season report for week ending 10th February was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	10th do	
6	Copies of a Memorandum by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, regarding the state of the village accounts in the Bangalore Taluk, were forwarded, together with the statements noted, to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division for report.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, relative to the cost of bandhs erected on waste lands, and he was requested to submit his opinion on the mode of paying for the repair of such, with reference to their number and not with regard to the area they cover.	11th do	
8	Three printed copies of the return of food-grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st January 1876, were forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to be substituted for the manuscript return already submitted.	17th do	
9	The usual season report for week ending 17th instant was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
10	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, regarding the progress of the Mysore Revenue Survey with reference to a proposal made to maintain the existing strength or even to increase it.	23rd do	
11	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 8—2—11 on the plots of grounds denoted, which are required for Municipal purposes connected with the town of Shimoga in the Nagar Division.	24th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the opinion of the Officiating Chief Commissioner was submitted in regard to the points most desirable to provide for when revising the terms on which emigration from India should be carried on.	25th Feb. 1876.	
13	The usual season report for week ending 24th February 1876 was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks on the revised draft rules for the enforcement of the customary duties to be performed by villagers in the maintenance of Irrigation works in this Province were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for consideration.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the payment of Rs. 2,369— 15—8 to the Patels of the Nagar and Kavaledurga Taluks on account of their temporary remuneration for the year 1874—75 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
16	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food-grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th February 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction the grant of one acre, 11 guntas and 69 yards of Government unoccupied land for the construction of a new village in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, and that application would be made to the Government of India for the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 0—9—3 on it. Application made to the Government of India in the Foreign Department accordingly.	28th do	
18	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to submit explanation as regards a discrepancy in the valuation of land around the Maharaja's Palace.	29th do	
19	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks in regard to the falling off in the *licit* consumption of arrack in the Chitaldroog District were communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a communication from the Conservator of Forests, representing the manner in which the new rule regarding travelling allowances for Forest Officers published under Financial Department Notification No. 2382, dated 30th July 1875, would affect Forest Officers serving under this Administration and urging its modification, was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks.	1st Feb. 1876.	
2	A copy of *Revenue Des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestieres* was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation to Officers in the Forest Department and ultimate return to this Office.	11th do	
3	Ten copies of a report by Mr. D. Brandis, F. R S, on the preliminary working plan of the Deoban Working Circle, for the three years from 1875—76 to 1877—78, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	15th do	
4	Copies of Government of India No. 2—108 requesting opinion on the suggested alteration in the classification of sub-heads of the Forest Budget Estimates, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Accountant General for opinion.	19th do	
5	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Conservator of Forests in the case of a Mutsaddi of the Forest Department who was found to have a deficiency of timber in his charge.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Conservator of Forests, who recommended a reduction in the prices fixed for teak poles in the District-Forest Depôts in the M sore District, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner deprecated frequent changes in the rates, but that if the reduction was indispensable the grounds upon which it was, recommended should be fully reported.	Do do	
7	As submitted by the Conservator of Forests, the free grant of 190 jungle wood poles and 2,320 bamboos to the ryots of the Ramanhalli village in the Channagiri Taluk, to rebuild their houses destroyed by fire, was sanctioned.	24th do	
8	Copies of Memorandum on the classification of Budget headings by the Inspector General of Forests, dated 12th November 1875, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Accountant General, in continuation of communication of 19th instant.	25th do	*Vide* this statement No. 4.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	An indent in triplicate for stores required for the Mysore Government Press for the year 1876—77 was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	1st Feb. 1876.	
2	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the expenditure of Rs. 45 for the conservancy establishment to be employed during the ensuing festivals at Avani and Nandi in the Mulbagal and Chikballapur Taluks was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, an estimate for Rs. 266, for making record-stands for the use of the Mysore District Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to furnish further information relative to an estimate amounting to Rs. 517 for repairing the Annachatram in the Mysore Taluk.	Do do	
5	Two re-appropriation statements submitted by Nagar Commissioner, providing funds for the entertainment of the temporary establishment for improving the conservancy of the Towns of Harihar and Davangere at a cost of Rs. 16 and 40 respectively, were sanctioned.	Do do	
6	As submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner, a supplemental bill for Rs. 8—10—0 on account of the hire of carts engaged for conveying treasure to the Kadur District Treasury from Hassan, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
7	The Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was directed to adjust an outstanding balance exhibited in his statement for October 1875, as soon as possible.	Do do	
8	As requested by the Inspector General of Police, the entertainment of an establishment at a cost of Rs. 85 per mensem for the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, as a temporary measure, or until the orders of the Government of India are received on the proposals submitted for the revision of the establishment, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	Ten printed copies of the Mysore Civil List as it stood on the 1st January 1876 were submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
10	The appointment of an additional Maramat Clerk on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem in the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's Office was sanctioned, the charge being debitable during the current official year to available savings in the District Fund Budget of that District, and the Commissioner was requested to report what provision could be made to meet the charge for the ensuing year.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, and Deputy Accountant General.	3rd do	
11	The Commissioner of the Nagar Division was requested to report from what source the cost of two bandy-stands proposed to be constructed in the town of Chikmagalur could be met.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	As submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 164—8—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	4th Feb. 1876.	
13	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the establishment of a Chatram at Tirthahalli was sanctioned, and a further report as to the necessity for retaining the Government feeding allowances in connection with the Chatram at Mahishe was called for.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 224 to Raya Nayik, a Daffedar, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner approved of the disbursement to the widow of the late Gundappa, letter-peon of the Túmkúr Anche Office, of the sum of Rs 54—6—10 being the amount of gratuity computed for the period of his service under this Administration.	Do do	
16	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department, in regard to Native members of the Civil Service subscribing to Civil Funds.	Do do	
17	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the grant of batta at 3-10ths of pay to the Medical Pupils employed on cholera duty in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore was sanctioned. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the estimate as revised by the Chief Engineer for the construction of Farm buildings was sanctioned.	5th do	
19	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the re-appropriation of Rs. 600 to meet the expenditure for the remaining months of the current year, the amount already sanctioned having been almost expended consequent on the increase of prisoners this year in the Kadur District Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of statement.	7th do	
20	An indent in triplicate for stores required for the Mysore Medical Department for the year 1877—78 was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
21	Copies of No. 142 G, from the Government of India, Foreign Department, sanctioning a supplemental grant of Rs. 40,000 in the Budget of the current year on account of the topographical survey of Mysore, were forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the payment of a bill of Rs. 16—13—10, being balance due on account of envelopes received from England for the Town and Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
23	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 30 on account of sinking 3 wells for the use of the Byappanhalli Fuel Plantation, Kolar District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th do	
24	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of gratuities aggregating Rs. 532 to six Sayar Kolkars of the Bangalore Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,471, for constructing a reservoir for the use of the inhabitants of Tiptur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th Feb. 1876.	
26	Notification re-publishing that of 1874 relating to the duties and responsibilities of District and Treasury Officers, and drawing the attention of Deputy Commissioners and Treasury Officers to the additions printed in italics, was gazetted.	Do do	
27	As solicited by the Military Assistant, an expenditure of Rs. 28 being incurred to repair the Barr Butts at Chitaldroog was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
28	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the renting of a house for Rs. 5 per mensem for the Government Kanarese Boys' School at Hassan, from 1st January 1876, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
29	Under circumstances stated by Nundydroog Commissioner, the allotment of a further sum of Rs. 200 for carrying out certain improvements in the Fort of Hoskote was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, relative to the retention of the Peshkars stationed in Kadur and Molkálmuru.	Do do	
31	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of gratuities to certain men of the Chitaldroog District Police was sanctioned —Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District.	Do do	
32	As solicited by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 1—5—2, being the excess cost of sandalwood to be supplied to the Ranganathaswami Temple at Magadi, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	As submitted by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, a bill for Rs. 635—1—0 on account of medicines, instruments, &c, purchased for the new Local Fund Dispensaries, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the transfer of Rupees 270—15—8 from the provision of the Bangalore Experimental Farm under headings noted to that of "Contingencies" was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
35	A transfer receipt for Rs. 130—10—9, being cost of certain Indian works purchased for the use of this Administration, was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.	Do do	
36	A statement shewing the number and value of uncurrent and spurious coins cut or broken at the Treasuries in Mysore for half year ending 31st December 1875, was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
37	As submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner, an estimate for Rs. 983 for constructing a main drain and tunnel in the Town of Yalahanka was sanctioned, to be met from Local Funds General.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	A proposition statement for the grant of a permanent increase to the salary of the Band Master attached to the Mysore Local Force was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
39	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 5—15—0 on account of packing charges on 450 copies of the Tract on vaccination transmitted to this Office, was forwarded to the Secretary, Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Fort Saint George.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
40	Under circumstances represented by Nundydroog Commissioner, the remission of Rs. 503—10—2, being the amount bid by mistake by certain ryots for grazing rights for one year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th Feb. 1876.	
41	As submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, a reappropriation statement for the transfer of Rs. 13, to meet charges on account of official postage in the Nagar Division was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the retention of the Horuman for the present in the Bangalore Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
43	Under circumstances reported by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a sum of Rs. 76—12—3 being written off the accounts in the Bangalore District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
44	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that as a special case the disbursement of Rs. 29—2—10 to the Deputy Munshi of the Hassan Munsiff's Court who vended Court Fee stamps during September and October 1875, while the Court was at Narsipur, was sanctioned, but that in future when Courts proceed on circuit a suitable supply of stamps should be obtained from the District Treasury on a formal indent, and sold through one of the officials without remuneration.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, as to the inspection and supervision of stamp arrangements in the Districts of this Province.	12th do	
46	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the establishment of wholesale liquor shops in the Taluks of Heggaddevankote and Periyapatna on the terms specified was sanctioned.	Do do	
47	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the re-appropriation of Rs 15, from the current year's budget grant under head "IV Land Revenue Miscellaneous" to "26 Miscellaneous inferring Paupers" was sanctioned. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
48	As solicited by President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 100 to Hospital Apprentice R. Butler for his services in improving the sanitary condition of several localities in the Cantonment which were visited with cholera, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
49	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General reporting the transfer in his books of Rs. 15,000 from the Irrigation Cess Fund of the Chitaldroog District as sanctioned by the Officiating Chief Commissioner was forwarded to Nagar Commissioner for information.	15th do	*Vide* Progs, for Jan. 1876 Part I. "Financial" Index Nos. 7 to 8.
50	Seven statements of pensions and gratuities sanctioned during the quarter ended 31st December 1875, were submitted to the Government of India, in the Financial Department.	16th do	
51	The receipt of Rs. 20 from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, on account of compensation for land taken up for the extension of the cemetery at the French Rocks was acknowledged.	15th do	
52	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the transfer of a sum of Rs. 1,150 allotted for live stock under the heading No. IV "Stocking the Farm" to a minor heading, was sanctioned,—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General,	16th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
53	A statement of the temporary remuneration to be paid to the Shanbhogs and Patels of the surveyed Taluks in the Shimoga District, for the year 1875—76, was returned to Nagar Commissioner for explanation on certain points.	17th Feb. 1876.	
54	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the payment of the sums denoted due to the Shanbhogs and Patels of the settled Hoblis of the Bangalore Taluk, as compensation for loss of "Aya" for 1874—75, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do	do
55	A copy of Government of India, Military Department, No. 21, relative to the pay and allowances to be drawn by a Military Officer on special leave in India, who has applied to resign his Civil appointment, but was not permitted to do so as no Military employment was available for him, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.—Gazetted.	Do	do
56	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 43—7—0, on account of quinine supplied to the Hassan District, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	18th	do
57	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the payment of Rs. 235—8—0, being Chanda allowance due to Ex-Dafledar, Manik Husen Ali.	Do	do
58	As submitted by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the payment of Rs. 33—6—0, being total of expenses incurred by Hospital Assistant Rajagopal Modaliar in connection with the quarantine station, of which he was in charge, was sanctioned —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
59	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the appropriation of Rs. 87—0—0 from the budget allotment under "4 Land Revenue, 3 Miscellaneous purchase and repair of office furniture" to meet excess charges incurred on account of "Rewards for killing wild beasts," under which head the allotment had been exceeded, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
60	As submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 35, being acting allowance due to Sórappa, Peshkar of Nittur in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, for the period he was in charge of that Taluk as Acting Amildar, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
61	A transfer receipt for Rs. 20, being amount received from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, on account of compensation for land taken up for the extension of the cemetery at the French Rocks, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, for payment to the owner of the land in question.	Do	do
62	A communication from the Nundydroog Commissioner, requesting sanction to the pay and horseallowance of Kristna Singh, Police Inspector of Sira, while employed in superintending Famine Works in that Taluk, being debited to the "Famine Works Fund," was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for an expression of opinion whether the charge may not be specially debited to "26. Miscellaneous" so as to relieve the Police Budget of the charge.	Do	do
63	A public service transfer receipt for Rs 2,390, being cost of tents supplied to this Administration, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpur.	19th	do
64	As submitted bythe Nundydroog Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 60-2-0, being charges incurred by the Amildar of Gudibanda for stationery in preparing the Revenue Survey and Settlement accounts of that Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	21st	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
65	Copies of Government of India, Foreign Department No. 276, dated 7th February, regarding the salary of Mr. H. T. Prinsep as Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, were forwarded to Mr. Prinsep and the Deputy Accountant General.	21st Feb. 1876.	
66	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the payment of Rs 17,429—4—0 to the Shanbhogs and Patels of the Sira Taluk as compensation for loss of "Aya" for three years from 1872—73 to 1874—75 was sanctioned, as also the amount of Rs. 12,636—12—0, required for the Túmkúr Taluk.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
67	Rs. 3 on account of a bearing telegram to the address of the Chief Commissioner were forwarded to the Telegraph-Master, Bangalore.	23rd do	
68	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the purchase of a supply of medicines from Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay, at a probable cost of Rs. 6,000, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
69	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of an invalid pension of Rs. 13—5—4 on behalf of Vaiyapuri Modaliar, late Anche Inspector, Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
70	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the transfer of Rs. 598, from the unexpended balance out of the allotment made from Local Funds under head "School Buildings" to that of "Furniture" for Hobli Schools, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	
71	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, an expenditure of Rs. 15—10—7 incurred by the Deputy Conservator of Forests in repairing a tent and rowtie was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
72	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 12—8—0 payable to one Venkatappa was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
73	In reply, the pension and gratuity returns for the quarter ended 30th September 1875 were returned duly corrected to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
74	In reply, a telegram was despatched to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, relative to the excise duty on spirits.	Do do	
75	The Budget Estimates of the Province for the year 1876—77 were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	25th do	
76	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the discharge of one of the Nakibs, and the increase of the pay of the Store-Writer from Rs. 20 to 45 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
77	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the temporary employment of a Clerk for one month in the Office of the Surgeon to the Commission to help in getting up the annual returns and reports was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
78	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities aggregating Rs. 4,671—2—2, on behalf of 46 men of the Túmkúr District Kandachar Police, were sanctioned.	Do do	
79	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of arrears of pension due to Narsaiya, late Sheristadar of the Mandya Taluk, and who had not drawn his pension for more than six months, was sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
80	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 322 in connection with the repairs of Aprameyaswami's temple at Molur in the Closepet Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th Feb 1876.	
81	As requested by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the entertainment of a scavenger on Rs. 2 per mensem for the District Lock-up at Mysore was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
82	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the transfer of P. Rangaswami Modaliar, a Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on a pension of Rs. 13—5—4 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
83	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 2,528, for repairing the Kilkote tank in the Kolar Town, was sanctioned, the amount being met from the cash balances at the credit of the Municipality.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
84	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the transfer of a sum of Rs. 114—6—8 from head "Savings of Establishment" to that of "Equipment and Clothing," to meet unadjusted charges of past official year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
85	As solicited by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the purchase of a Lithographic Press for Rs. 210 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
86	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner accepted the revised Budget Estimate of the Húnsúr Municipality for 1875—76, and that the proposal to expend a sum of Rs. 1,000 in improving the wells in the town was also approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
87	On the report of the Deputy Accountant General, the payment of gratuities aggregating Rs. 665—9—3 on behalf of 10 men of the Shimoga District Kandachar Police was sanctioned.	28th do	
88	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the re-appropriation of a sum of Rs. 700 under the head "Equipment and Clothing" on account of additional charges incurred for collar numbers, &c., supplied to the District Police, and freight charges for 1875—76 from Savings of Police Establishments for the current year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
89	As submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, the construction of three rest-houses in the town of Mysore at an aggregate cost of Rs 2,178 was sanctioned, the charge being met from the cash balances standing at the credit of the Municipality.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
90	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the President, Town Municipal Commission, relative to the payment of certain works amounting to Rs. 1,305—11—11, from funds available under the head "Extraordinary Public Works" in the Budget for 1875—76.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
91	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the appropriation of Rs 1,969 for meeting the expenditure incurred on certain works, from funds available under the head "Original," in the Municipal Budget, for the Town of Tiptur.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
92	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the temporary employment of Kristna Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Sira Taluk, in superintending	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Relief Works in that Taluk for a period of 2 months, his pay and horse-allowance being debited to the head "26. Miscellaneous" in the Provincial Budget.—Communicated to Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Accountant General.		
93	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of 10 copies of the 2nd edition of the Mahabharata with Nilakantha's Commentary and a table of contents at Rs. 50 per copy minus 20 per cent discount was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th Feb 1876.	
94	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the transfer to the Chikmagalur Municipality of Rs. 222, being fees realized in the Chikmagalur School from 16th September 1874 to 31st March 1875, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Part II of Progs. for Dec. 1875, No.
95	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General explaining that the cost of the repairs to be executed to the Channaraypatna Travellers' Bungalow cannot from want of funds be met from budget head "Construction and Repairs of Travellers' Bungalows" was forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, with a view to his placing himself in communication with the Secretary in the Department Public Works, as to the provision of fund for meeting the cost of the estimate in question.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A report was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department that there had been no casualties among European Uncovenanted Officers employed in this Province and Coorg for the half year ending 31st December 1875.	1st Feb. 1876.	
2	Do among European pensioners during the same period.	Do do	
3	An extract from a communication from the Nagar Commissioner relative to the lands, &c., likely to be submerged by the proposed construction of a reservoir at Lakvalli in his Division, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests with a request that the information required as to the valuation of forest trees liable to be submerged be furnished to that Officer.	2nd do	
4	Notification cancelling the ten days' privilege leave granted to Captain J. B. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, at his own request, was gazetted and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the re-instatement of one Nizamuddin Khan, late Inspector of Police, Bangalore District, were communicated to the Inspector General of Police.	Do do	
6	Three copies of the Work on Leprosy and Elephantiasis by Surgeon Major H. Vandyke Carter, together with extract received from the Government of India, Home Department, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for distribution among the Medical Officers of the Commission.	Do do	
7	Copy of Government of India No. 1—51, requesting that a comparative statement of vaccination may be filled up and submitted at an early date, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for early attention.	3rd do	
8	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner defining the duties to be performed by the Peshkar deputed to watch the proceedings of the party demarcating the boundary line between the villages of the Kangundi Zemindari, North Arcot District, and the adjacent villages of the Mysore territory.	5th do	*Vide* Progs. for October 1875, Part II, "General" No.
9	Copy of a communication from the Controller, Public Works Accounts, submitting a book of forms for the use of the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore, was forwarded to that Officer.	Do do	
10	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that from a statement submitted by him it was apparent that the water-supply was diminishing and he was requested to state what action had been taken on this Office letter dated 13th January 1876.	7th do	*Vide* Part II, of Progs. for Jan. "Genl." No.
11	In reply, Mr. Knight, Editor of the Agricultural Gazette, was informed that there was generally not sufficient matter for a monthly precis of the Proceedings of this Government on agriculture and mineralogy, but that any thing of interest which would admit of publication would be furnished to him from time to time.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the services of the Overseer in connection with the temporary conservancy establishment sanctioned for the Savar and Barr Lines at Bangalore could very well be dispensed with and that in lieu of six sweepers four should be retained, a 5th man as Head Scavenger being employed on Rs. 8 per mensem.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th Feb. 1876.	*Vide* Progs. for Oct. 1875, Part II, "Fin." No.
13	A copy of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings shewing the steps taken for acquiring information regarding objects of antiquarian interest in this Province and Coorg, was submitted in reply to the Government of India in the Home Department.	8th do	
14	Two copies of the Bangalore Almanac and Mysore Directory for 1876 were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
15	Under circumstances represented by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was conveyed to the travelling charge and cart-hire of the Police Assistant which are estimated to exceed the present grant under "Contingencies" by Rs. 1,161 being met from savings in the Police establishment.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that a break of 9 days in the service of one Venkanna may be allowed to count towards pension.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that as the question of granting a recess to Munsiffs was recently disapproved by Sir R. Meade on the ground of the inconvenience likely to be caused to the public, Mr. Dalyell was not prepared to reconsider the matter.	Do do	
18	The Secretaries to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, British Burmah and the Central Provinces were requested to state whether the practice of closing the Judicial Commissioner's Court for the annual recess obtained in those Provinces.	Do do	
19	The Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that a report had been received from the North Arcot District that cholera had made its appearance at the lower Tripati and that 5 or 6 deaths occurred daily.	9th do	
20	Notification publishing a revised set of rules for the regulation of Talim-khanas (fencing rooms) in modification of those published in the *Mysore Gazette* of 19th December 1874, was forwarded to the Compiler.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Manjarabad Planters' Association were informed that the subject of land tenure referred to in a previous communication from them was under consideration and that the Officiating Chief Commissioner's views thereon would be intimated to them shortly.	Do do	
22	A petition from one Hanumanta Rao, with a report on his case, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
23	Copies of Government of India No. 2—47, dated 21st January, with enclosure, relating to the incidence of the charges incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a District in a period of drought, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions and the Deputy Accountant General, for opinion.	10th do	
24	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was requested to arrange for the adjustment of certain charges made by the Acting Commissary General on account of articles supplied for the cholera camp.	11th do	
25	The grant of 10 days' casual leave to Mr. Assistant Kitto of the Inam Department was sanctioned.	12th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions on the subject of the resumption of a neglected coffee estate in the Manjarabad Taluk were communicated to the Ashtagram Commissioner.	14th Feb. 1876.	
27	Notification extending the leave granted to Amildar Ramaiya, and directing that Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate Saldanha shall continue to act in the Budihal Taluk, was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
28	In reply to the Conservator of Forests, who solicited sanction to the entertainment of a Surveyor for testing the work in fuel-plantations, Nundydroog Range, was informed that the object or use of making an accurate survey of a fuel-plantation was not apparent, and that a rough division of the plantation into parts might easily be done by the Forest Department with a chain.	Do do	
29	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the grant of a further period of grace to Probationary Amildar Venkatachar and to his holding his probationary appointment until the next examination of Amildars was sanctioned.	Do do	
30	In reply to a reference from the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of printing Mr. Sanderson's Kanarese-English Dictionary, that Officer was informed that if no feasible plan occurred to him as to the arrangements to be made for the work of editing the revised and enlarged edition, the additions received from Mr. Sanderson might be sent to the Basil Mission Press, Mangalore, with a view to the work of both editing and printing being done there on the terms specified.	17th do	
31	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, certain temporary arrangements made consequent on the grant of three months' sick leave to Viraswami Modaliar, 2nd Class Anche Inspector, Kolar District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
32	The sanction of the Madras Government was solicited to the transfer of the services of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary to this Province in room of 2nd Class Apothecary James McFarland deceased.	Do do	
33	A revised proposition statement shewing in detail the financial results of each of the proposals in connection with the educational arrangements recommended in this Office No. 7051—26, dated 1st December 1875, was submitted with a report to the Government of India in the Home Department.	17th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1875, Part II, "Genl." No.
34	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, who recommended the resumption of certain coffee estates, was informed that the action of the Deputy Conservator of Forests in the matter was not understood, and he was requested to state whether a year's grace was granted to the owner Venkatpataiya and had expired.	Do do	
35	Notification cancelling that commuting the privilege leave granted to Apothecary J. McFarland into sick leave, was gazetted and copy sent to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for January, Part II, "Genl." No.
36	With reference to a proposal made to transfer the Bidadi hobli from the Magadi to the Closepet Taluk, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to obtain the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner on the proposal, and submit also a statement shewing the area, population and revenue of the two taluks, and how each will be affected by the proposed change.	18th do	
37	Copies of Government of India No. 3—73, forwarding correspondence relative to supposed new varieties of carolina rice seed, were forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
38	Copies of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Volume of Proceedings for January 1876 were transmitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial, Home, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments.	19th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
39	Notification cancelling the unexpired portion of the sick leave granted to Panchanatha Rao, Amildar of the Davangere Taluk, at his own request, was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	19th Feb. 1876.	
40	A copy of the report and statements of the Lock Hospital at Bangalore, for 1875, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, attention being drawn to the remarks on the action of the Police in enforcing the Act.	Do do	
41	Notification granting Major Armstrong 12 days' privilege leave was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	22nd do	
42	Notification granting Ponrangam Modaliar, Munsiff of Alur, six weeks' extension of leave on medical certificate, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs., for Jan. 1876, Part II, "Genl." No.
43	Notification granting D. Narsing Rao, Munsiff of the Kadur Sub-Division, one month's privilege leave of absence, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
44	In reply to a communication from the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, submitting certain suggestions for the reconstruction of the Vaccination Department of this Province, that Officer was informed with remarks that the proposals may well be considered in connection with the general revision of the medical arrangements of the Province referred to in Proceedings of the 12th instant.	Do do	*Vide* this Vol. Part I. "General," Index Nos.
45	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner declined to cancel the resumption made by the Inam Department of inam land attached to the Tirumala Devar in Jolipura, Hoskote Taluk.	23rd do	
46	Notification granting Captain C. M. A. Morant, Adjutant, Mysore Horse, 60 days' privilege leave of absence from the 8th March 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, was gazetted, and copy sent to Military Assistant.	Do do	
47	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized the submission of a proposition statement for the appointment of a Matron for the Shimoga Jail, but that it was doubtful whether the services of a competent and suitable person could be procured at Rs. 20 per mensem.	Do do	
48	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was requested to submit for the perusal of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, the correspondence which has passed between the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division and himself regarding the appointment of a Public Prosecutor.	Do do	
49	The bi-monthly return of stores under provision by the Director General of Stores for India up to 31st December 1875, was forwarded to Officers concerned.	Do do	
50	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division relative to the repair of the Ketharesvara temple at Halebid, Hassan District.	22nd do	
51	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the construction of five rest-houses for the use of coolies going to or returning from, the Coffee Districts was sanctioned, the cost Rs. 3,630 being met in the proportions noted from the District Fund Budget of 1876—77 and Local Fund General.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, with plan and estimate.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
52	Copy of a communication from the Secretary, Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Fort Saint George, enquiring whether the Chief	23rd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Commissioner would allow Apothecary Watts to replace the vacancy caused by the death of Apothecary McFarland was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, for opinion.		
53	Copy of Government of India No. 2—91, dated 11th February 1876, with copy of statement shewing the disposal of Doctor Moore's "Family Medicine" was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction with a request that the statement might be filled in by the Curator, Government Book Depôt, and returned.	24th Feb 1876	
54	Notification relating to the reversion of certain Officers to lower grades consequent on the return from furlough of Major A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, was gazetted.	Do do	
55	With reference to a communication from the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, bringing to notice the death of a native by the bursting of an unexploded shell, a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings under date the 18th idem, issuing instructions to the District authorities to prevent similar accidents, was forwarded to him.	25th do	
56	With reference to a proposal submitted by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, relative to the punishment of Local Medical Subordinates in cases of misconduct, that Officer was informed, to those Hospital Assistants serving in the Commission who are on the Madras Establishment the proposal is inapplicable, but that in the cases of Hospital Assistants of the Mysore Service, who are not entertained and enlisted under the Articles of War, some special rules for the discipline of the service seems necessary and might be considered with a view to the preparation of a Code on the subject.	Do do	
57	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the special exemption from mohatarfa tax of all articles taken for sale in a Bazar to be established near Betmangala in the Kolar District for the use of the men engaged in mining operations	Do do	
58	In reply, a comparative statement of vaccination operations in this Province for the past ten years was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	26th do	
59	Certain temporary promotions to fill an existing vacancy in the Commission were submitted for the consideration and sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's observations on certain points relating to the affairs of the Sivaganga Mutt were communicated to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	28th do	
61	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the sale proceeds of building sites for meeting the cost of constructing steps to the sluice channel of the Tumkúr Kasba Tank could not be sanctioned, the work it necessary being provided for in the Municipal Budget for 1876—77.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th do	
62	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the opening out of a new road from Mullagal to Shrinivaspur in the Kolar District as a relief work could not be sanctioned, as it required professional setting out and supervision.	Do do	
63	A memorial from Captain H. M. S. Magrath, Officiating Assistant Superintendent in Coorg, to the address of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, praying for relief from the present high rate of exchange in family remittances to England, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
64	Sixteen printed copies of the catalogue of books registered in this Province during the quarter ending 30th December 1875, together with a copy of each of the books entered therein were forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	29th Feb. 1876.	
65	A copy of the catalogue, together with a copy of each of the books entered therein, was also submitted to the Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	Do do	
66	In reply, the Surgeon to the Commission was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction a loan of 5 lbs of Chloral Hydrate being made to the Medical Stores, Madras.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.